been considered,

THE LIBERATOR

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AVIL-SLATERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves -- an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial najority in the slave representation over that of the ree people, in the American Congress, and thereby make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-AL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1852.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

WHOLE NO. 1134.

Refuge of Oppression.

ENTIMENTS OF REV. DR JOEL PARKER. ine in regard to slavery and the foreign slave Their republication at the present time seems

es return from their boarding schools and tours neel, and witnessed the mutual greetings be-a them and those they denominate their Daddsa nas and Uncles and Aunts, cannot but be with the superior affection subsisting between e and black races, when related as masters as in comparison with the same races where elations exist. When the slave's desired has been obtained, his destitution of politi-is soon begins to be felt as a hard condition. anthropists had hoped that this diffi then, though new privileges have been more keenly felt. To be unfettered in body lect, to be cultivated in taste and manners evited to an equal political influence, and dition of social inferiority. be held in a condition of social inferiority, e is a difficulty which cannot, so far as I can be strandarded. If we give the utmost freedom i, the white race must be free to choose such agal and other intimate social relations as are able to their tastes. They will never tally inferior to their own, especially when by such a broad and unmistakable distinc-

ige, but to a lighter one; not to narrower s s the condition, it is more tolerable, or if that seems too light in speaking of such an evil datery, we may at least say, that American sla-ys less intolerable than African bondage. So t, if you take 10,000 born here in bondage, and more them with 10,000 of their brethren born in et the comparison is in favor of the American

e can never remove slavery by censuring those re most deeply implicated with the system.
or trial of this influence has been made. Men hren, but to exhort them to repent. The efhas failed. 'The word of God is not bound.'rprotation cannot gain general credence. not be created. There ly bitter words and hard speeches canto it, but the kindest words and the coolest arouts cannot avail, when the end of that reasonin that felation, wicked men. 'The reason is out; if is just because the conclusion is not true; logic can ever convince the an people that thousands of our slaveholding othern are not excellent, humane, and even Christian fearing God, and keeping his commandments.

thoughly convinced that mere which shared with shared, which persons seem to think is the 'chief end of man,' deadion of the colored race is that better work! use their character by education and re I we do our duty in this respect, the init will be seen every where. Convince e world that they are capable of self-government educate them to the ability to enjoy freedom, pre-ue a place where they may be indeed free, and me sixus will be offered to you than you can get

ans to transport. heautiful illustration of what HALL calls 'a n Divine Providence.' God had a design in these people to this country in the way he e cannot probably comprehend the whole of is we can see, he has secured the education ho to all human appearance would not and have been educated in any other way. e now in this country more than 300,000 s who can read and write, who could not have if a had not been for the slave trade! There in this country and in Liberia, who are on it is country and in Liberia, who are of preaching the gospel, editing papers, and sing sil the duties of civil life, who must have did not a darkness but for this trade! How hese people by all this knowledge? Did any to to Africa, and teach them? No! It has one by slavery! It has often been said, that has cen established. It may have practical apon in their case. They have been in many ation in their case. They have been in many taces hardly dealt by. They have endured etc. But they have arisen through it all. And impare their present condition with that of sindred in Africa, and the one is infinitely the other. No body can doubt this. Some of have come up faster than others. The most if among them take the foremost rank. But all hem heredited been benefitted by being brought to this

And now we send them back to Africa, with a then for doing a great work there, which we tould have imparted to them in any other way. Jerians have ideas of education, of governad of all the relations of life, such as can be at an Merican description.

and of all the relations of life, such as can be at no Missionary Station on the face of the We cannot make the Sandwich Islanders and think as the Liberians do.

This view of the subject, we may perceive at one good which slavery has done to Africa; the question may with propriety be asked, her it has not done for Africa more good than Are there not 10,000,000 of slaves along the and 40,000,000 in the interior, whose condition Are there not 10,000,000 or slaves along the d40,000,000 in the interior, whose condition help worse than any in this country?

not for me to say what might have been done welfare of Africa, had not the slave trade.

But if you had a suppose that more would

selfare of Africa, had not the slave trade
But if any body supposes that more would
But if any body supposes the present, let them answer this question to induce the benevolent to aid the
But is a Africa? Why, their deep wretchedness
In! Who can look upon them, and not feel
And despit to extend some relief? Well then,
But deeply wretched condition is the exciting
But if whatever has been done for them, and if
But trade has made their condition worse than "natever has been done for them, and if a trade has made their condition worse than wise would have been, then surely more has see for them, than would have been done, if see trade had not existed! Is not that fair The contrary certainly cannot be proved, we nothing to do with the ifs and the ands the case. We have taken the broad ground, that bry has done Africa and the African race a good great good, and we believe that all must admit facts:

Selections.

From the London Leader. following are the sentiments of this 'Evangel- POLICY AND SPEECHES OF THE ANTI-

chiefly European. The more direct and dashing propagandism of our American brethren is commonly exempt from the sin of qualification. There are, indeed, spread over the States, groups of sentimental and transcendental Reformers, who do the universal with so much success, that they go the length, theoretically, of obliterating the distinctions which certain sectarian Naturalists have set up, between man and the 'brute creation.' But our anti-slavery friends are utterly free from this fault. They raise a noble and generous, a frank, explicit, and unchangeable cry for the emancipation of the negro population. For this they deserve applause, sympathy, and what of help can be rendered from the uttermost bounds of the earth. But we cannot say that they are equally meritorious in point of rhetorical skiil. In the remarks lately submitted, in this journal, on the Temperance advocacy, the chief friends of that cause have failed, as the writer expected they would, to distinguish the difference between criticism with a contempt, and criticism with a sympathy. There is more hope that the friends of the shelium of norms of layers will judge these

kead of Slavery, and it would not have produce of the Abolitionists, while they would have angmented his just influence. The more masterly the eulogy of freedom is pronounced, and the more the love of it is commended to the popular instinct, the more is augmented the most powerful argument that can be for addressed to the human incliced—the argument of consistency in favor of freedom for all. Every act to Kossuth's life, every word spoken by him, was a blow struck at American alsvery. But by denouncing him and lowering his influence, his friends were put at issue with the advocates of the negro cause, and their influence began also to be abridged: because Kossuth's friends saw no capacity in them to accept the opportunities of the hour, but rather an imputuous disposition to make war upon all who did not fall in with their notions of duty, and act present of the block slave, we will rived at the lapt you. If you do not sid us personally to kind of the fetters of the black slave, we will rived to strike off the fetters of the Hungarian peasant. This was not not make the power of the struck off the fetters of the Hungarian peasant. This was not not needed, but it was done. This was not and in so many words, but this was the result of the Liberador's policy. It was in effect to say, that Hungary must groan in Austrian bondage to the last hour of American injustice. This was the practical answer given to Kossuth by William Loyd Garrison's last that the noble suppliant deserved a different response. Magyar bravery and sacrifices for freedom onght to have been sure and unqualified passports to the hearts of those who have chanted as mawn given to Kossuth by William Loyd Garrison's last that the noble suppliant deserved a different response. Magyar bravery and sacrifices for freedom onght to have been sure and unqualified passports to the hearts of those who have chanted as nawn given to Kossuth by William Loyd Garrison's last the fetter, nor would have the heart of those who have chanted and would not fall in the pro

this age—it is for us to crave your judgment—who are we that we should dictate to you?

But let us pass from the question of policy to one of speech. In the Liberator of June 29th last, (a

paper which we took up at random to see what was POLICY AND SPEECHES OF THE ANTISLAVERY LEADERS.

We groan under the weight of discussions on universalism. To be something general, and nothing in particular, is the ambition of the modern publicist. Congealed, as we have been, within the frozen circles of petty parties, there is something to applaud in the mere Catholic aspirations of these days, did not the universalist mistake the way of realizing his object. He modifies, qualifies and tampers with his own truth, so as to make it acceptable to everybody; whereas he should keep his truth one, clear, and intact and study the art of making it understood by whereas he should keep his truth one, clear, and nact and study the art of making it understood by verybody. The form of error here pointed out is thiefly European. The more direct and dashing propagandism of our American brethren is common.

There are the study the say propriety advisedly. Propagandism of our American brethren is common. The moment the advocate of human truth of the say of th

friends of that cause have failed, as the writer expected they would, to distinguish the difference between criticism with a contempt, and criticism with a sympathy. There is more hope that the friends of the abolition of negro slavery will judge these papers in a different spirit. In the face of that terrible opposition which the friend of the negro confronts in America, it would be a crime to write one word intended to discourage William Lloyd Garrison, Henry C. Wright, Wendell Phillips, and others, whose valorous humanity redeems America in the eyes of the patriots of Europe.

But an humble, a distant, yet an earnest interest in the same cause, entitles us to analyze the nature of that advocacy, which, by excess of denunciation, hushes the voice of reason and humanity, in a roar of antagonism, and enables unrighteous interest to set up a somewhat plausible defence of its appalling cupidity.

In treating this subject, we shall not hesitate to ground our argument on a reference to the anti-slavery literature of America. The most disparaging invective, the bitterest personal denunciation, are the characteristics of that literature. It is not necessary to quote many instances. The allegation will not be denied. On the contrary, there is no reason leave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave? In the poor slave the the deferred. But if the chiefer had been denied. On the contrary, there is no reason leave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow slave receive due notice, tha the characteristics of that iterature. It is not necessary to quote many instances. The allegation will not be denied. On the contrary, there is no reason to fear that the invective and the denunciation will be defended. Errors of policy and errors of speech will be both held up for imitation.

Garrison would have Kossuth ally himself to the Anti-Slavery party and denounce half of America, although Kossuth's cause demanded an aggregate sympathy of the States. It might be an error of judgment in the Hungarian not to confine his appeal to the Free States, but Garrison and his friends proceed in long letters, articles and speeches, reported in the Liberator, to write Kossuth down. Garrison represents him (Kossuth) as corrupted and terrified by slavery's influence—as playing the part of a political Cair. Apparently wounded, as well he might be, by this species of unexpected antagonism, the Exgovernor declares that he will never interfere in the question. Struck at by the creemies of freedom in America, and struck at by the friends of freedom there, the great Manyar is destroyed by that frequent the content of the cont

question. Struck at by the cnemies of freedom there, the great Magyar is destroyed by that frequent and disheartening spectacle, an union of tyrants and patriots. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, with conscientions enthusiasm, do the work of the slave-holders. The elequent chief is barely landed on the soil where at least he might hope to breathe free holders. The eloquent chief is barely landed on the soil where at least he might hope to breathe free and unhampered, when, lo! the lasso of the abolitionists arrests his career and mars his unsulled fame. Because he does not pronounce their warcry as well as his own, they sow distrust of his integrity, and doubt of his bravery. They declare that he slave States can have no real sympathy with the Hungarian advector and will never here. that the slave States can have no real sympathy with the Hungarian advocate, and will neutralize his influence, and they (the Abolitionist party) do what they can to diminish his influence in the free States, and thus play into the hand of the slaveholders, and thus play into the hand of the slaveholders. influence, and they (the Abolitionist party) do what they can to diminish his influence in the free States, and thus play into the hand of the slaveholders. Whereas the Abolitionists might have regretted that Kossuth did not see his way clear to denouncing the legislative slavery taint of America, and proceeded to show, what is really the case, that all the speeches of the great orator on American possessions of interest in the cause of freedom abroad, were but magnificent satires on the toleration of slavery at home. By this more patient and Catholic policy, Kossuth would have been a power in the hands of the Abolitionists, while they would have augmented his just influence. The more masterly the eulogy

Chief to Concord:—'Far be it from us, sir, any tone of patronage; we ought rather to ask yours. We know the austere condition of liberty—that it must be reconquered over and over again; yea, day by day; that it is a state of war; that it is always slipping from those who bosst it, to those who fight for it; and you, the foremost soldier of freedom in

* Vide Liberator, vol. XXII.—No. S. Peb. 20, 1852.

It gave me the more special pleasure, from having been somewhat disheartened and disappointed in other quarters. There are, however, very few subjects, I will not say there are none, upon which I have not found that our sympathies flow in common. With respect to the work in question, its genius, its pathos, its humor, must sufficiently commend themselves to its nearly umparalleled number of readers: I feel that I have seen and known enough to convince my own mind equally of its general Pairness, eidelatry, and that we are thoroughly in eurnest, probably no man will have occasion to doubt. We are not ashumed of this gospel. Sprung from a rebel race, the doctrine of the diviversality of human rights began in our very bones, and has grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength. In addition to the private inoculation which we contracted at

of America, both in the slave States and the free. We repeat, then, that there is no better qualified critic of such a work on either side of the Atlantic,

POLITICAL SHARP-SHOOTING.

MISTAKE IN THE SPELLING .- Some eulogist of Pierce has p Those types!

Like all other dead letters, he will be sent straight clothe the naked, and give shelter and succor

that General Harrison ran with 'General Depression,' who is a first rate Whig, and succeeded; and Gen. Taylor with 'General Distraction,' who quartered on the enemy; but Gen. Scott 'can't come in,' as he runs with 'General Prosperity,' who has no Whiggery about him.

Her; and less still, the paper pop-guns of a venal press, which draws its inspiration from the teats of Place and Power.

Of men who are thus indomitable—men who will work or suffer, do or dare, live or die, speak, write or fight for the cause they have espoused—we aspire to be the organ. That such a one is needed, we know well enough: whether the precessary test and WHIG GENERALS .- A letter from Illinois suggests

-This word is said to have been originally an acrostic as follows:

·W e 'II ope 'G unpowder.'

New Hampshire's granite warrior Never can be beat; His flaming sword in Mexico, Slew thousands at his feet.

However tempting, on personal grounds, the permission given to publish this kind and flattering note, we are influenced, we hope, much more strongly by the desire to enable the Noble Lord to give the weight of his high authority to Mrs. Stowe's 'admirable book.' Lord Carlisle is no unreflecting enthusiast, run away with by his humane feelings, but himself a statesman, of great experience, of enlarged views, of statesman, of great experience, of enlarged views, of cool judgment, who with his own eyes has seen such things as Mrs. Stowe has pictured, and has moved amongst and freely conversed with the public men with the spirit of universal emancipation set to muscless the second of the spirit of universal emancipation set to muscless the spirit of universal emancipation set to sing and to speak, until use came all the spirit of universal emancipation set to sing and to speak, until use came all the spirit of the spirit of universal emancipation set to sing and to speak, until use came all the spirit of universal emancipation set to sing and to speak, until use came all the spirit of universal emancipation set to speak the spirit of the spirit of universal emancipation set to speak the spirit of the spirit of universal emancipation set to speak the spirit of u with the spirit of universal emancipation set to mu sic. A very questionable training, this, for youth, who are expected, in after-life, to toe lines, at the critic of such a work on either side of the Atlantic, and that Lord Carlisle's opinion will most strongly confirm the judgments of the English people as te Mrs. Stowe's picture of 'Negro Life in the Slave Mrs. Stowe's picture of 'Negro Life in the Slave ful acquiescence in the partisan impudence, which, for its own selfish ends, oracularly pronounces any legislative action final, and gravely 'resolves' to 'put down agitation,' in the land of Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams. So born and so reared, it will not seem strange

se pronounced him a war-scared hero!—
that these doctrines, which the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assume the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at the cupidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts. The Tribune having said, 'Gen. Scott carries British lead about him to this very day;' the Lantern asks, 'Is it in the head?'

An unknown man was beaten in the most thorough manner yesterday.—N. Y. Post.

Let the Post keep this in type. It will come in play on the 4th of November next.—Bangor Mer.

The Scott is it dead letter in this county.—Coshocton (Ohio) Democrat.

Like all others' dead letters' he will be soot straight. It was the nature and revelation, to feed the hungry, cluthe the naked, and give shelter and succor to The Tribune having said, 'Gen. Scott carries to dispute, are interwoven with every fibre of our Like all other 'dead lettera,' he will be sent straight to Washington.—Raleigh Register.

(F Toombs, of Georgia, says that he doesn't carry his principles in his pocket.—We understand, that, being afraid of pickpockets, he carries them in a belt strapped round his waist.—Lou. Jour.

The Albany Allas is terribly indignant bemen in this land hold just these views as earnestly as we, or more so, as they may be in their characters more conscientious and more spiritual. Hundreds and thousands more are coming slowly but surely to the same point, as the inevitable truth takes the daily firmer hold upon their convictions and upon their feelings. And when men come to this, what can you do with them? What power can withstand them? Not the strong arm nor the red hand; no, never! How much less, then, the frowns of a class of men, who are either by nature aristocrats, or who reason—because he wasn't there!—Det. Adv. glorify their country for what they can make out of her; and less still, the paper pop-guns of a venal press, which draws its inspiration from the teats of Place and Power.

know well enough; whether the necessary tact and Weig.—This word is said to have been originally lenergy can be found in this omce to furnish it, reformed by commingling the initial letters of the words, wains to be seen. One thing is certain, some whole weighted to the work and whatever other basis of the Whig faith would be better illustrated by been committed to the work, and whatever other cause may prevent success, it will not be a lack of

THE BOSTON COURIER AND COALI-TIONS.

Where is your platform, Whigs? Gentlomen, give us a platform! A platform!—Times and Keystone.

That fellow needn't hawl so lustily for a platform.
The hangman will provide him one at the proper time.—Prentice.

The Whig leaders hereabouts had better look out. We shall wake the ruscals up in a few days.—Staunton Dem.

You wake up a great rascal every morning.—Prentice.

The Whig paper calls Frank Pierce 'Jupiter' List well known that this hireling sheet has been the most unsparing and bitter in its demunciations of the "Coalition' between the Freesoilers and Democratics. It has assumed for a ground for these denunciations, that the difference between the national doctrines of the two parties renders such a coalition, on State policy and State candidates, inconsistent with lonor and honesty. All—except the stupidest of fools—know, of course, that the Courier's motives are grounded upon self-interest, and that the high-priced advertisements, which it receives from Government, are ample compensation for the base use to which it devotes itself for the benefit of negro-stealing employers; yet it was not expected that it would, which it devotes itself for the benefit of negro-stealing employers; yet it was not expected that it would, but he'll never be 'Jupiter Pluvius.' He may thunder, but he'll never reign.—Prentice.

Early in life, Gen. Pierce began to imbibe the true spirit of New England.—Portland Argus.

Well he might, when it only cost twenty-eight cents a gallon.—Alb. Knickerbocker.

Whis Diet.—The Whigs think, because they ran in on Hard Cider in 1840, that they will meet

Well he might, when it only cost twenty-eight cents a gallon.—Alb. Knickerbocker.

Whe Diet.—The Whigs think, because they ran in on Hard Cider in 1840, that they will meet with equal success in 1852 on Scott Soup and Graham Bread.—Democrat.

The joke of it is, the Locofocos begin to think so too.—Chicago Jour.

What are Gen. Pierce's prospects?—Argus.
His prospects are bright—in England. We think he will carry Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham, by rousing majorities.—Chicago Jour.

The joke of Nathaniel Hawthorne at Concord. The Lowell Courier says the romancer is taking a fancy portrait of the General, and it requires a few extrasittings during the last or finishing touches of his pencil.

There is a specimen of Locofoco inspiration from the Baltimore Argus:

New Hampshire's granite warrior
Never can be beat;

His flaming sword in Mexico,

DINNER TO JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Slew thousands at his feet.

The 'granite warrior' certainly made awful havoc with that 'flaming sword' of his, and it is not surprising, therefore, that those who saw him fall from his horse should fear that, after he 'slew his thousands,' he got 'slewed' himself.

A Locofoco clergyman in New Hampshire testified that Frank Pierce is pions, but Frank's own organs in that State seem to admit that he isn't. The Scriptures command men to 'pray and not to faint, but Frank faints and doesn't pray.—Louisville Jour, but Frank faints and doesn't pray.—Louisville Jour,

Honest Ben Haflett has refused an office tendered him by Governor Boutwell, because its acceptance might imply an endorsement of the cosition. Too bad. Shouldn't suppose he could consistently wear Massachusetts cloths, because not made by slave labor (he being a devotee of the system,)—and he probably would not, could he not console his conscience with the fact that the raw material has the curse of servitude upon it.

moment, the brave old man stood powerless in speech before the still and solemn multitude. A few words of thanks—a touching allusion to the scenc— a brief explanation of the past—an honest reference to the duties of the present—a feeling farewell to old friends—these were the simple topics of his speech; and when he had closed, the multitude, amid the deepest feeling, gave him its honest blessing, with the earnest exclamation, 'God bless you, honest man and faithful servant!'

From the Syracuse League.

THE JERRY RESCUE CELLBRATION.

In whatever point of view we regard this Convenant one ever held in this country or in any other. n point of numbers, there may have been greater erhaps, though the number attending this is estima-

ed at about five thousand.

The greatest efforts were made on the part of the platformists to dishonor it, and bring the mob on it. Even the Mayor and Common Council of the city disgraced themselves and prostituted their offices to that end. They voted a brutal condemnation of it in unison with a prostituted press. In our last paper, we gave the resolutions of the Mayor and Council in that direction. In addition to official insolence in that regard, they meanly rejected the most rein that regard, they meanly rejected the most respectable petition ever got up in this city for the use of the Cuy Hall and the public grounds to be used on the occasion. Thanks to John Wilkinson, Esq., the President of the Rail Road company, who generously and promptly threw open the new car house to the patriots, which had never yet been used by the company. That great building, which it is said will hold ten thousand persons, was first honored with the reception of about five thousand Jerry Rescuers—a glorious cathering—glorious dedication!

glorious gathering—glorious dedication!

The attempt of the Whig and Democrat aldermen, and a portion of the Whig press, to excite a mob against the Rescuers, was not only a failure, but we have no doubt contributed to stir up a counter spirit, and enkindle the fires of indignation and the spirit of liberty in many because which had hitherty been of liberty in many bosoms which had hitherto been cold as the iron broken from the legs and wrists of the man Jerry, and bring them to sympathize with

the Rescuers.
Unlike other political festivals, we had music and eloquence, a feast of reason and flow of soul, with-out the cup. It was delightful to see the clear, and temperate, and bold brows that peered up in the vast crowd. We thought how soon the sasky head of the mob would have been crushed by it, had it ap-peared, and how soon the slave would be delivered best of the Marshal held him within its reach. We were reminded of the insulting threats of Daniel Webster when he stood on the Frazee buildings in

· Depend upon it, the law will be executed in its

spirit and letter.

'It will be executed in all the great cities—here in Syracuse—in the midst of the next Anti-Slavery Convention, if the occasion shall arise: then we shall see what becomes of their lives and their sacred hon-

We stood in the crowd of the great assembly to whom he addressed that speech, and saw the in-voluntary laugh its absurdity produced; and now we could not but contrast that scene with the subsequent history of Syracuse, its anti-slavery convention, and especially with its present position and the glorious assembly around no. We felt how that insolent remark contributed to swell the anti-slavery way together to fight for slavery, and cast him who made it (to adopt the happy figure of Gen. Wilson) out of his element, and left him like a stranded whale on the beach at Marshfield.

A brief report of the doings of the meeting may be found in another column. The speakers were W. L. Garrison, Lucy Stone of Massachusetts, Lucretia Mott of Pa., Capt. Drayton of Baltimore, Lucretia Mott of Pa., Capt. Drayton of Ballinore, R. R. Raymond of Syracuse, Gerrit Smith of Peterboro', and Frederick Douglass of Rochester, and nobly did they infuse the spiritual into the monster meeting. We sat where we could see the faces of thousands when they listened to the pathetic description given by Gerrit Smith, of the manner of the capture, and keeping, and rescue of the slave Jerry. We saw tears on the womanly and manly cheeks of hundreds, and not a face but was suffused with pity nundreds, and notes face but was suffused with pity or fired with indignation, and we should commiserate the wretch who would then, in the reach of that audience, attempt a like outrage. What a noble voice has Frederick Douglass! it illed every place in the transfer of the commission of the commissi voice has Frederick Douglass! it filled every place in that great building as if it was made for it. He never spoke better. Garrison was filled with entusiasm, and poured it out in a stream of liquid argument and eloquence. Lucy Stone and Lucretia Mott spoke as never man spoke, though in regard to the latter, we speak of report only, having left before she commenced her speech.

Mott spoke as never man spoke, though in regard to the latter, we speak of report only, having left before she commenced her speech.

The point enforced by this occasion was, that 'Slavery can by no possibility be legalized, and when a Marshal or other officer under pretence of law arrests a man or woman under the fugitive slave law, or other slave law, all men are legally and morally bound to rescue him out of their hands, and set him free.' No matter in what form the outrage is attempted, under cover of constitutional or legislative enactment; the duty of every man is to disobey it, and tread upon it, cost what it may. And so they bravely pledged themselves to do in the face of the world. The sentiment has found a lodgement in the souls of the people, and it will be diffused through the surrounding masses and world. The Free Democracy is founded on it, and they will carry it through the press and the judiciary, and into all the public assemblies and political bodies in this country. They challenge the theologian and the politician, the priest, the statesman and the world, to show that slave enactments have any binding force, or that they are entitled to the least respect.

This anniversary day-we trust, will be celebrated in all coming time, and be sacred in the Kalends of Humanity.

From the Hamilton County (N. Y.) Journal.

THE JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION.

It was our good fortune to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the rescue of Jerry from official kidnappers, held at Syracuse, on Friday last. The manifesto of that smallest of the small potato genus—the common council of that city—had aroused our curiosity to see how (ar the most sacred of all the rights of freemen, the right of free discussion, could be trampled on in the heart of the Empire State. As the readers of the Journal very well know, the rescue of Jerry, by force, on the 1st day of October, 1851, had our warmest sympathies, and was the occasion of the heartiest congratulation. And so we did, not having the fear of common councils, or the 'forcible feebleness' of the Star, before our eyes, go up to celebrate and rejoice over that glorious deed for freedom. The act was worthily and well celebrated. Five thousand stout hearts and stouter lungs sent their defiant shout to the tyrants and usurpers of the South, and their toadies and lickspittles of the North, who enacted and profess to sustain the fugitive law. From the moment

of its opening to the close, the convention was unanimous. Not a voice of dissent was raised, nor a hiss of dissprobation heard. The puny efforts of the council and the Star to excite a mob utterly failed. Had there been one, we know of no likelier object of its visit than the silk-stocking gentry who were so affected by the disgrace which the celebration was about to bring upon the city. The mob-spirit which the pro-slavery agitators of 1835 found so effective for their purposes, will turn upon those who invoked it, and terrible will be the recoil. Upon their own heads will rest the blame.

The celebration was held in the new engine house, kindly offered by Jno. Wilkinson, Esq. Eloquent, pungent and forcible addresses were made by R. R. Raymond, Lucy Stone, Frederick Donglass, Lucretia Mott, Gerrit Smith, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The latter gentleman was welcomed by the heartiest cheers we ever heard come from some thousand throats. The determination was often announced, and as often loudly and unanimously applauded, that, of its opening to the close, the convention was unani-

and as often loudly and unanimously applauded, that, and as often loudly and unanimously applieded, that, come what will, no fugitive slave should be taken back from our midst to the hell of slavery. A large collection and subscription was taken up for the Jerry Fund, and arrangements made to celebrate the

anniversary of the rescue through all time.

Taken all in all, it was one of the most glorious noteworthy affairs ever held on the continent. We hope the common council of Syracuse are

It seems as if providence determined that no evidence should be wanting to prove that the impulse which set the infamous slave law at defiance and trampled them under foot, and set their victim free slave law at defiance and was the monarch feeling of that portion of the State of which Syracuse is the center—that it came up from it as the voice of God from the heart of our great State, while none scarce dare 'perp, or multer, or move the wing.' When a call for this jubilee was proclaimed, the city authorities of Syracuse, com-posed about equally of Whigs and Democrats, true to their Baltimore platform, denounced it as a lawless demonstration in the terms we published last week. This causeless assault was generally regarded by the citizens of Syracuse as an intimation to the mob that they would have the countenance and protection of they would have the countenance and protection of the city government, in case it fell upon the people assembled to honor this anniversary, and dispersed them. The Syracus Slar, one of the Whig organs of the State, which is boldly and openly enlisted for slavery as an ordinance of God for the benefit of man, had already significantly and passionately called upon the people to put down this meeting by brute force. The Rev. Mr. Ashley, also one of the Episcopal ministers of this city, the man who eulogized Henry Clay at the mock funeral at Syracuse, preached a sermon against it, as if he meant to give to a devilish mob the sanctity of Christianity; and as the finishing act, the last, and the only thing tha could be done further to produce a mob, the literary politicians, who intended to disgorge the pot-house hells upon the meeting, while they kept their heads out of sight, issued an inflammatory handbill, and stuck it up, and circulated it in the city and country, (though no one would own they printed it, or that they knew from whence it came, so thoroughly ashamed were they to be known as engaged in the

well, the morning of the 1st of October, 1852, the Anniversary of Glorious Freedom and of death to tyrants, arose; and never did the god of day come with a more open, frank, smiling, brave, and gorgeous brow. He came glittering with sunbeams and scattering golden waves over the world. All

· Calm as the breast of the lake when the loud wind

Where were the mobocratic sticklers for law and order now? Harvey Baldwin, the Ex-mayor, who is said to have done what he could to provoke the mob, prudently left the city the day before, that he might not he present to witness the explosion he sup-posed he had produced; and his coadjutors in vil-lany, the real salt pointers, kept their heads out of sight in their own offices and stores in Genesee street, Water street, and South Salina street. Many came in from the country the day before, and the silence of this glorious morning was broker only by the noise of the army of freedom swarming in the streets, pouring in from the country in every tion. In short, the city was filled suddenly Jerry rescuers, and no mobocrat dare wag his head or move his tongue. We said, it was as if God had intended to furnish the most decisive proof, that the Jerry rescue feeling was the monarch feeling of Syracuse and the surrounding country. That proof

was abundant even to surplusage.

We hesitate not to say, that more good instruction and valuable impressions were made on this oc-casion, in regard to human rights and duties, than casion, in regard to human rights and duties, than have been inade on any other that we have read of. We may now safely conclude that the tocsin of revolution has sounded; that the people have heard it and responded to it; that it will be in vain for piratical politicians in Syracuse, and the surrounding country, to play their bloody game for the sake of their parties.—Frederick Douglass's Paper.

About 10 o'clock, we found ourself at the place designated as the place of gathering, to celebrate the first anniversary of the rescue of Jerry from the clutches of the Slave Power by the noble Syra-

The City Council—the prudent fathers of the city eemed it not advisable that the celebration sho be held at any of the public places in the city whereupon, a new engine house, a little out of the city, was appointed as the place for the gathering. The building is a very spacious one, capable of containing some ten thousand people, and is built in the five thousand people were gathered together under that spacious dome, listening to words of burning eloquence as they flowed from the lips of Garrison, South, Douglass, Raymond, and other eloquent

ampions of freedom.

When Gerrit Smith and Wm. Lloyd Garriso were announced to speak, each was greeted with three cheers—and hearty cheers they were too-such as made the welkin ring.—De Ruyter Banner of the Times.

From the Syracuse Star.

EXCITEMENT IN SYRACUSE. We had a glorious excitement here Tuesday morning. A rumor had got abroad that J. W. Loguen, well known as a fugitive slave, had been arrested at the Junction, near Skaneuteles. It appeared on inquiry that Marshal Allen had taken the morning train for Auburn, likewise that Police officers Lowell and Henderson were passengers at the same time. It was also known to many persons that Loguen was on board. Directly after passing the Junction, it was observed that his family had gone on leaving him behind, and that some of the officers had also stopped. The alarm was speedily spread, and the train had no sooner arrived at Auburn, than a telegraph notice was dispatched to Syracuse, announcing that he was arrested. A meeting was held, and arrangements made to charter a special train to go up and set the matter trights. Cogswell at the Engine House, not remembering that the R. R. Company had some little rights. Cogswell at the Engine House, not remem-bering that the R. R. Company had some little control over such matters, had promised a locomo-tive and requisite cars to the agitators.

Marshal Allen and Harry Henderson returned by

the next train, and assured the crowd that were gathered at the Depot and Congregational church, that no occasion existed for their alarm. But neither of our friends could succeed in making themselves generally believed. The impression was quite general, that poor Loguen would be a passenger down on the New York and Eric Railroad.

The occasion of the coincidence which originat ed this alarm, seems to have arisen from the circum-stance that our able and efficient Policemen, having got track of a nest of thieves, had set out to ferr them out and bring them to justice. Harry stopped at the Junction, and caught one there, while Lowell kept the train, and went up further upon scent of

Mr. Allen, having been subpænned to attend the Circuit Court at Auburn, had unwittingly taken the same train. Nor did he learn the secret till, on returning in the next train, an abolitionist named Hop turning in the next train, an abouttonist named mop-kins came and inquired of him whether Loguen had really been arrested, to which he replied that he had no warrant for him, and therefore no arrest was made. Mr. Hopkins then informed him of the alarm, and the excitement at Syracuse in conse

The Marshal was not aware that Loguen was o board. He had caught a sight of him, however, and the policemen, and left the train at the Junction for fear of breakers, thus giving occasion for the alarm

N. B. Loguen returned to town last night, acuse Star.

A most unseemly controversy has broken out in the columns of two of our most widely circulated coclesiastical journals, to which the Rev. Mr. Beecher, Dr. Parker and Mrs. Stowe are the principal parties. It appears to have sprung from the allusion made by Mrs. Stowe in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' to the pro-slavery sentiments of the Rev. Joel Parker, which she says have been in circulation throughout this country and in England for many years, and for which site and in the language of the Rev. Joel Parker, which see says have been in circulation throughout this country and in England for many years, and for which are supposed to have a permanent and historicialt months in the Log Cabin story, without remark, and was published in connection in the letter of Agricola, the English correspondent of the Independent, and was published in connection in the letter of Agricola, the English correspondent of the Independent, and was published in connection in the letter of Agricola, the English correspondent of the Independent, and was published in connection in the letter of Agricola, the English correspondent of the Independent, and was published in connection in the letter of Agricola, the English correspondent of the Independent, and was published in connection in the letter of Agricola, the English correspondent of the Independent, and was published in connection in the topinous of the afore mentioned gentlemen, in The Independent, and was published in connection in the Log Cabin to The Independent, and was published in connection in the Log Cabin to The Independent, and was published in connection in the Log Cabin to The Independent, and was published in connection in the Log Cabin to The Independent, and was published in connection in the Log Cabin to The Independent, and was published in connection in the Log Cabin to The Independent, and was published in connection in the Log Cabin to The Independent, and was published in the Independent, and the Independent in the Log Cabin to The Independent, and the Independent in the

if any, had been done, the quarrel has become more complicated; she and her brother, the Rev. H. W. Beccher. have been stigmatized by Dr. Parker and by the New York Observer, with the most opprobrious epithets, which, when applied to a man, are sufficiently revolting, but when addressed to a woman are utterly disgusting. In another part of this sheet will be found the commencement of a very voluminous letter, which Dr. Beecher has addressed to the New York Observer upon the subject, and which we have been permitted to print from early proofs kindly furnished us by the proprietors of the Independent, in which sheet it will appear in full to-morrow.

This controversy will form a part of the literary history of one of the most popular books ever written the work of the proprietors of the Independent, in which sheet it will appear in full to-morrow.

This controversy will form a part of the literary history of one of the most popular books ever written the work of the proprietors of the Independent, in which sheet it will appear in full to-morrow.

This controversy will form a part of the literary history of one of the most popular books ever written the war of the public ming; out that it was very different when he alone was singled out by Mrs. Stowe.

At this point commences Mrs. Stowe's connection with the matter. She inserted the paragraph in the text of Uncle Tom's Cabin, (which was first issued in the weekly chapters.) in the National Era, for August 28, 1851, with Dr. Parkers name, in a note, in all respects precisely as it stood afterwards in her book. The Era had a circulation at this time of which weekly chapters.) in the National Era, for August 28, 1851, with Dr. Parkers name, in a note, in all respects precisely as it stood afterwards in her book. The Era had a circulation at this time of which we well was a subject to put the matter. She inserted the paragraph in the text of Uncle Tom's Cabin, (which was first issued in the weekly chapters.) in the National Era, for August 28, 1851, with Dr. Parkers name, in a note, in all respects precisely as it stood afterwards in her book. The Era had a circulat Beecher, have been stigmatized by Dr. Parker and

This controversy will form a part of the interary history of one of the most popular books ever written; it likewise involves the personal honor of its authoress, and of her brother, one of the most eloquent and popular clergymen in the United States. Nothing could add to the interest which these circumstances lend to the eloquent defence of Dr. Poether now do we feel that any apology is necessary of the paragraph. And Mrs. Stowe had suppose the paragraph.

Jewett's press.

The Observer declares that Mrs. Stowe had offers from Dr. Parker of "documentary evidence to prove his innocence," and again it says that when that stowe, relative to a quotation in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin, to the pro-slavery views of the former. The New York Observer has recently declared, on the authority of Dr. Parker, that he never wrote one word of the letters, that he never signed his name to one of them, and that he never authorized their publications. one of them, and that he never authorized their pho-lication —in other words, that they were rongentes! In his first letter, he does not even deny that the Ication —in other words, that they were rouses.

To this declaration, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher replies in the last number of The Independent, to the utter being aspersed, and that his ministerial reputation was damaged. In the second letter, ten days later, was damaged. ker. (for whose atrocious views in regard to slavery and the slave trade, see our first page.) We have room for only the following extracts:

lic mind. It has mingled this affair with its avowed ill will to the Tribune. It has mingled it with its rivalries with The Independent. It has mingled it with a private grudge at Mrs. Stowe for a reply to the Observer's gross personal attack upon the character and private morals of Gov. Kossuth. It has used Dr. Parker's difficulties as a means of giving a coup de grace to a controversy in which it is at this coup de grace to a controversy in which it is at this coup of the production of the p this time employed with me in regard to subjects as her letter, with the whole style of the Observer's unrelated to this, as are the two poles to each other;—a controversy which one might almost suspect had been provoked for the very purpose of affording a suitable excuse for striking a deadly ter that leads us to suppose that the tone of the Observer of Sept. 30. We can not believe that it is our mere prejudice in this matter. blow, for which it would seem to have been lying in Observer is most unchristian, and even malignant wait for two months; for, from its article of Sept. Its blows are deal with an unmistakable rejoicing it 30, it appears that it has been in possession of the its work. If Mrs. Stowe had fallen into the mistake

morality of 'modern ultraism,' and orality of modern ultraism, and to those who supposition that the Observer is right, how a ead anti-slavery views, that it is the f.uit of Aboli- worse is it, now that it appears so plainly that it

my of spoke and the amusement of its readers!— one minister plots with another, for the joint pur Here is the Observer's statement:

As Mrs. Stowe, Mr. Beecher, the Tribune and The Independent are partners in these attacks on the editors of this paper, we have disposed of them all at once, for the double purpose of economising space and affording greater cutertainment to the reader. The italics are our.

There is another suggestion which will satisfy a

I am sure the Observer will stand alone in the

not the loss of my own childer, nor bereavements of friends most dear, nor sickness, nor all of them, have ever filled me with so deep a sorrow as that which I have in being made a party to a public dispute, where three of the persons concerned are ministers of the Gospel, and where the fourth is a woman, and the wife of a clergyman. At the very best, it is a shame and disgrace. To avert it, I labored most honestly and with all my might.
now, nothing but the alternative of persons now, nothing but the alternative of personal disgrace, and the yet greater shame to the cause of Christ, should I be proved as bad a man as the Observer has depicted me, induces me to enter this Yet, there is a reason even stronger these: -God has put into my hands the defence of the honor of a sister, next born to me, and dearer than I am to my own self, and whom the Observer has treated so contemptuously as no man could trent a woman, -unless his passions had, for it, hed him to forget God's greatest gift. besides Himself to man-a mother; and the next, the true and right noble hearts of wife and sister!

probable plea, even in its most distorted form, that Mrs. Stowe last summer indignantly repelled the Observer's attack upon Gov. Kossuth, and thus provoked the Observer, that will furnish no apology in the opinion of any, except of such as would strike a woman because she had

1. The matter in dispute. Mrs. Stowe in the 1st 1. The matter in anspute. Mrs. Stowe in the 1st Vol. of Uucle Tom's Cabin, p. 191, attributes to Dr. Parker certain words and sentiments, which for many years had been publicly reported as his. I put in parallel columns the language quoted by Mrs. Stowe and the language really used by Dr. Parker.

Dr. Parker. Uncle Tom's Cabin. What then are the evils truth; Slavery has 'no evil* but such as are insepara-

slavery, per se, was not sinful; that you could separate the subject of future consideration, they state an unate from it all its various abuses, such as separation truth.

And now, if the Observer has been led into this be no worse than such as belong to other lawful human relations. It is not my business to comment But if both o

be no worse than such as belong to other lawful human relations. It is not my business to comment upon the wisdom of such reasoning, but only to explain it, that it may be seen how the mistake arose. The history of this somewhat famous sentence is nearly this. In the year 1846, a controversy of sixteen weeks duration was held in the (Philadelphia) Christian Observer, between Dr. Parker employing the signature, 'O. R. Meridionis,' and Rev. A. Rood. The sentence which we have already extracted occurred in that controversy. How it was changed into the popular and current form. I do not know. It has been told to me that it was published at that time in the various anti-slavery journals. By some means it appeared in England. When, in view of it and other not greatly dissimilar opinions of American clergymen, the semi-annual Congregational Union of Gloucestershire and Bristol, England, April, 1851, adopted a resolution that bore severely upon American clergymen, who were expected in London at the World's Fair and the May Anniversaries, the wisdom of their action was questioned on the ground that no such atrocious sentiments could be held by American clergymen as was alleged. In reply to this, the British Mercury, or of the oldest and the most widely circulated journals in the West of England, published opinions of Dr. Spring, Dr. Taylor, Bishop Hopkins, Dr. Dewey, Dr. Rogers, of Boston, Prof. Stuart, and this sentence ascribed to Dr. Parker. It has been said to me

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND JOEL that the same was published in the British Banner, and the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, but I have not been able to verify the fact.

In this form the paragraph came back to America

the months in the Log Cabin story, without remark, the which Dr. Parker now undertakes to treat as Dr. Parker, and he saw the passage, and gave bellous.

In Mrs. Stowe's attempt to repair whatever wrong, noticing it, that he did not think, when standing in connection with such names, that it could produce an unfavorable impression on the public mind; but that it was very different when he alone was singled

Beecher, nor do we feel that any apology is necessary for devoting to it so large a portion of our space.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Beecher, nor do we feel that any apology is necessary for devoting to it so large a portion of our space. The posed that she had given orders to remove the name of Dr. Parker, when the pook we so going through posed that she had given orders to remove the name of Dr. Parker, when the book was going through Jewett's press.

The New York Observer has confused the simple points at issue, by overlaying them with irrelevant matter; by twining together private grievances of its own with Dr. Parker's affairs, and mingling the whole into the seething caldron of the party questions which have for two years exasperated the public mind. It has mingled this affair with its avowed it will be Telegraph to the Telegraph to the

That nothing may be wanting, it seeks to disposses the public ear of fairness, by appealing to its prejudices on the subjects on which much exasperation of party feeling exists, representing to conservative men that this history is a specimen of the fairness, and the conservative men that this history is a specimen of the fairness of myellow and the conservative men that this history is a specimen of the fairness of the fairness and the conservative men that this history is a specimen of the fairness of t tionism.

The reason given for so strange a conglomeration is quite as remarkable as the fact itself. viz., econo-

siness man that Dr. Parker's story is intrinsically

I am sure the Observer will stand alone in the enjoyment of such an entertainment! Its statements, if believed, would utterly destroy Mrs. Stowe's character for honesty and honor; they would degrade me almost to the level of a forger. A Christian minister, editing a Christian paper, proposes this as a banquet for its Christian readers!

But for myself, I profess that no event of my life, but the least of the level of a forger without this knowledge on the level of the large without obtaining a written relinquishment of claim for damages, should be yet choose to bring suit. Did mortal mass should be yet choose to bring suit. should he yet choose to bring suit. Did mortal man ever before dream of a published forgery as a pacification of an angry litigant; or of a forger publish-ing his act, so that the aggrieved parties would inwhich he is supposed to have dreaded, and not only left it open to him, but heaped by such provocation fresh fuel upon his zeal as a prosecutor. Had I done such a crazy deed, I ought not to have been blamed but sent to a lunatic asylum. And any person that will believe that a minister of the Gospel, in circumstances the most prosperous, would imperil his reputation and every interest in life, upon such a barefaced folly as that, ought to doubt his own sanity. But I am asha

But I am ashamed to reason on such a matter!
The New York Observer has chosen Haman for it model, and built a gallows to hang me upon. The Lord hath been pleased to deal with me as he did with Mordecai, and I am pained to see the Observer

swing in the gibbet reserved for me. When the New York Observer represents Dr. Par ker as offering evidence to Mrs. Stowe, in the first instance to satisfy her that she was in error, it is shown that it stated an untruth; when it declares that Mrs. S. ' took no notice of his letter,' it is proven to have stated an untruth; when it says that she deigned no reply to his second letter, it states an unruth: when it dectares that Mrs. Stowe was induced nly by fear of a libel suit to come to terms, it state an untruth; when Dr. Parker in his letter to the Observer intimates the same thing, he brings himself into conflict with his own statement respecting the same thing, given in his letter to Prof. Stowe. When Joel Parker and the New York Observer state that the published letters were not written by Dr. Parker. nor signed by Dr. Parker, they do, at length, state out when they state that they were not ap-There is not one that is not equally inseparable from slavery?

There is not one that is not equally inseparable from degraved human nature in other lawful relations.

Trail: but when they state that they were not approved by him with the understanding that they were not approved by him with they shall find that they were not approved by him with the understanding that they were not approved to be published, they shall be written; of his content of the origin of these letters in Dr. Parker's study of the origin of these letters in Dr. Parker's study. of his request that they should be written; of his The paragraphs, as they stand, mean substantially the same thing. But in the argument which Dr. Parker was urging, he undertook to show that take these letters into advisement and to make them

were but abuses, and no part necessarily of slavery; and that when you had separated from it every sintuit will be hard soon to cleanse itself, and stand ful thing susceptible of separation, and had got among 20.000 families as a safe and judicious religious. down to the thing as an abstraction, then the evils ious paper. If Dr. Parker has been drawn into it by which were no longer separable would be found to the Observer, he can repent, confess, and regain his

But if both of them took hold of hands and leaped

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, OCT. 15, 1852.

EDITORIAL ARSENCE. - The Editor of the Liberator will be absent from his post during the next two or He intends being present at the annual meeting of lay before our readers next week. the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, which is to be held at West Chester, on Monday, Tuesday and From Hon. Salmon P. Chase, U. S. Senator from Ohio Wednesday, the 25th, 26th and 27th of the present month. It is always an occasion of surpassing interest. Our sacred cause has no more faithful and valiant supporters than are to be found connected with me to attend the meeting, to be held in Syracuse on that society; and none occupy a more trying posi- the 1st of October, the anniversary of the rescue o

LETTER PROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

It is so long since our readers have heard directly vate letter just received from him, especially as they reason to be ashamed. For,

'More true joy Marcellus exiled feels, Than Casar with a Senate at his heels.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1852.

My DEAR GARRISON-For more than two months, you have known of my defeat in the Tower Hamlets. No one has been less annoyed by this event than myself. Nearly 5000 of the independent, the free and virtuous amongst the electors recorded their votes in my favor; but these were not enough to insure success against a combination of Publicans, Brewers, Distillers Gin shop keepers, Magistrates, Monopolists, and great Corporations; to say nothing of my unpopularity with REV. SAMUEL J. MAY: the 'hunkers' of all parties, whether Whigs, Conservanominee of the tavern-keepers.

ry to secure a majority in the House of Commons. I do not expect that this or any other measure of electoral reform will be carried speedily. Some financial changes will first be made; then will come the renewal of the East India Company's charter; and then, perhaps, the ballot.

Uncle Tom is doing a great work here. Between tropolitan theatres are nightly crowded to overflowing by persons anxious to witness a representation of its most striking scenes on the stage. Hildreth's White Slave is also finding a rapid sale. Another volume, called 'Uncle Tom in England,' has been published. Ten thousand copies were taken by 'the trade,' the first day. There is just now an unprecedented demand for anti-slavery literature. Behold the fruit of your labors, and rejoice!

The 'Three Years in Europe,' by W. W. Brown, is out, and though an expensive volume when compared be a source of profit to the author. I wish it contained invitation to me to attend the celebration of Jerry's found in our 'Guide Books' and 'Travelling Companions.' Our friend has been offered \$250 by a London I could not accept it, but that consideration should cheap bookseller for permission to print a shilling edinot allow of his accepting the proposal. Speaking of send it in season. books, I may mention that the translation of Victor Hu- It is a bad sign for a country, when numbers of go's 'Napoleon the Little' is being widely diffused, and virtuous and respectable citizens feel justified in reis producing a feeling of deep indignation against the joicing that a law has been successfully resisted.

leagues, may be considered fortunate in being in office Theirs is the fault, if we are obliged to rejoice that at the time of the death of the Duke of Wellington. tyranny, in whatever shape it may appear, has been Chief, the order of the Garter, the Wardenship of the those who, so far from desiring any such scenes as the Cincque posts, the Constableship of the Tower, the rescue of Jerry, would gladly see measures adopted Rangership of the Parks, and many other good things, to prevent any possibility of their recurrence. Liv at their disposal. They will also appropriate the colat ing in the hope that the time is not long distant when of a public funeral in St. Paul's, and by resolving that the people of the Free States may, by the cessation the interment shall not take place until after the sanc- of slavery, be spared the scandal of further such attion of Parliament has been obtained to the programme, tempts, I remain, very truly, they have provided for an animated discussion of the military and political career of the Great Captain, instead of a debate upon the claims of the present ministry on the confidence and support of the nation.

My information respecting the anti-slavery movement on your side, comes down to the proceedings of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, at Salem, Ohio. All that the Liberator, the Standard and the Freeman, down to the 4th instant, have contained, is mine, besides the yesterday. My engagements are such as toput it out American intelligence in our daily journals. The Cot. of my power to meet you at Syracuse. ton and Codfish article in the Standard is very good. I wish it could be read by every person in the three

With affectionate remembrances to all about you, Yours, ever, sincerely, GEORGE THOMPSON.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF REFORM.

We have copied from the London Leader, (see our first page,) a critical essay, by a correspondent of that ournal, on the 'Policy and Speeches of the Anti-Slavery Leaders '- which Leaders, in the opinion of the critic, are lamentably deficient in sound judgment and clear discrimination; which Speeches are not at all to his taste, either as to their spirit or language; and so thought the Patriots who destroyed the tea; nor which Policy he pronounces unphilosophical and disastrous. 'The most disparaging invective, the bitterest personal denunciation, are the characteristics of the anti-slavery literature of America ' Garrison and Wendell Phillips, with conscientious enthusiasm do the work of the slaveholders'-for which service they are outlawed in all the slaveholding States! Un- MY DEAR FRIENDgrateful slaveholders !- But as ' Iox' has not yet fincritical task is completed.

AN APOLOGY. what company they are found, and also to show what be everywhere imitated until it be kind of arguments (!) are brought forward against that movement. Who the mother of James Gordon Bennett was, we do not know; but that he is one of the nett was, we do not know; but that he is one of the land.

As ever, thy friend, JOHN

THE 'RESCUE' CELEBRATION AT SYRA-CUSE.

The following are among the congratulatory letter hat were received at the grand celebration of the rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry, at Syracuse, on the 1st instant. They speak a language not to be misunderstood, and which should be solemnly admonitory to all usurpers and demagogues. A long and outspoken letter was also received from Rev. THEOthree weeks, on an anti-slavery visit to Pennsylvania. Done PARKER, of Boston, which we shall endeavor to

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27, 1852.

My DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, and also that of the Committee of Arrangements, inviting tion, in consequence of their proximity to slave terri- the MAN Jerry from captors claiming authority under the Fugitive Slave Act. Pressing engagements in Ohio make it impossible for me to attend.

In respect to the Fugitive Slave Act itself, how ever, I have no objections to express my opinions from this eloquent champion of freedom, that we take Indeed, they have been freely declared, and so often, the liberty to publish the following extracts from a pri- in the Senate of the United States, and before the people, that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here. throw some additional light upon the cause of his defeat I have never doubted that this act was, in its enact as a candidate for Parliament in the Tower Hamlets- ment, a clear usurpation of power not delegated by a defeat which, procured by such means as it was, was the Constitution, or that it is, in its details, conspicuvirtually a triumph on his part, and of which he has no ously in conflict with its most sacred guaranties: nor have I ever doubted that its provisions are utterly irreconcilable with the precepts of natural justice and revealed religion. I therefore hold it no law; and rejoice in the escape of any man seized under it, as the triumph of Right over Wrong, of Humanity over Oppression, of the Constitution over Iniquity framed by

Yours, truly and faithfully, S. P. CHASE. R. R. RAYMOND, Esq.

> From Hon. Samuel Lewis, Ohio. CINCINNATI, Sept. 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR-Yours of the 20th came to hand during tives, Churchmen, Anti-Reform Wesleyans, and spuri-ous Non-Conformists. The great body of the unen-at your celebration. I should be glad to have joined you. franchised class was with me; but the elements I have for my department has been labor, labor, labor; and specified, in close coalition, could not be withstood, and very seldom has it fallen to my lot to mingle in scenes although I polled more single votes than any other can- of gladness and joy, on account of the progress of our didate, I had to resign my seat in Parliament to the cause. Thank God, the better day coming has already dawned, and notes of exultation begin to float The result of the late general election has been favorable to the radical interest. Some twenty addition- expression of sympathy from me. Why, my dear sir, al men, going the length of the principles of the Nation no note of mine would adequately describe my symal Reform Association, have been returned. Many of pathy in the rescue of one free man from the fangs of the old supporters of the Reform movement, who have slavery. If there be joy in heaven over one sinner been recently rejected, will be sent into Parliament repenting, surely no man or woman who hopes ever within a year of the meeting of the two Houses. It is probable that the Ballot will be the measure first insist-joice that Jerry was receued, body and soul, from tor-ed upon by the radicals. The system of vote by ballot, if established, will make thousands of voters, who are God's green earth would tolerate. A law as cruel now enslaved, free, and will seenre, to a great extent, fair as our Fugitive Act, and the slavery that it dooms men play for those who are unable or unwilling to resort to and women to, would warm the cold-blooded German, bribery and coercion. Mr. Cobden and his followers in until it would melt away the crown of Prussia, or Manchester intend to agitate vigorously for this point of Austria, or any other princedom in the father land; the people's charter. Two hundred men in the present and now, here, if it were a king that enforced such Parliament are, I should say, prepared to vote for the ballot, while the pressure from without may be relied and now, here, if it were a king that enforced such laws, there would be a rebellion in an hour; but in on to influence as many of the rest as may be necessa-blind devotion to miscalled conservatism, holds back the generous emotions of millions, who do not yet see

their personal relations to these heaven-daring crimes, But the wrath of man will yet praise God, and the remainder will be restrained. There are influences at work, which, guided by Deity, will redeem the land from the blight and curse of slavery, and that, too, at 400,000 and 500,000 copies (varying in price from 6d. to 7s. 6d.) are already in circulation. Two of our meportunity of word or deed, when truth and justice can be promoted; and may He, who guided his people through the Red Sen, guide us, so that the best results may be produced from all our labor !

> Very respectfully yours, SAMUEL LEWIS.

From Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy, Mass Quincy, Sept. 30, 1852.

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY: DEAR SIR :- Other engagements have pressed so with the others, is finding purchasers, and will, I trust, hard upon me, that I have until now overlooked your more anti-slavery matter, and less of what can be rescue, which is to be held to-morrow—the first anbut Brown's engagement with his publisher does answer. I must beg your pardon for the omission to

perjured despot who is about to be proclaimed Empe- Terrible is the responsibility resting upon those who raise a conflict between the moral sense and civil Our Prime Minister, the Earl of Derby, and his col. obligations, by which such a result has been attained. This event has placed the office of Commander-in- foiled of its prey. It certainly cannot be the fault of

Your ob't serv't. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

From Richard Hildreth, Esq., Boston, Author of History of the United States

Boston, Sept. 28, 1852. DEAR SIR-Yours of the 22d inst. came to hand

Some of the newspapers seem to be very alarmed at the idea of your celebration, as if it were purely an anti-legal and anarchical proceeding. I should advise those gentlemen to study attentively the fable of the ass in the skin of the lion. With all due deference to superior wisdom, it seems to me that a wolf is none the less a wolf for being dressed out in sheep's clothing, but only the more detestable when attempting to creep into the fold under such a disguise. The most dangerous usurpations are those which are attempted under the forms of law; nor is it by submitting to them, but by resisting their execution in the outset, that rights are to be preserved. So America thought in the days of the Stamp Act, do I doubt that the rescuers of Jerry acted upon the

same principle or under the same instinct. I am, with much regard, R. HILDRETH. Yours truly.

From John G. Whittier. Амеявинт, Sept. 29, 1852.

Thy kind note of invitation to the celebration of shed his strictures, we defer our reply until his very the anniversary of the rescue of a hunted fugitive from the legalized kidnappers, is before me. I have but just returned from a little journey, undertaken in the hope of benefit to my health, and this must We owe an apology-and we here sincerely make it excuse the seeming neglect of thy note and the ento our readers, for admitting into our columns an ar- closed circular. I should be glad indeed to be able to ticle so abominably scurrilous and indecent as the one meet with you on an occasion of so much interest, we have copied from that satsnic journal, Bennett's But, as this is not possible, I can only say that my New York Herald, respecting the late Woman's Rights heartiest sympathies are with you-that I thank you Convention at Syracuse. Our only excuse for pub from my heart for your heroic stand against the mos lishing it is, to show those who claim to be the respec- hateful and hideous iniquity which was ever framed table opponents of the Woman's Rights movement in by law. God bless you for it! May your example

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1862 WM. L. CRANDALL AND OTHERS: Gentlemen: Be assured, that of all the celebrating age, I most cordially home

which commemorates a deliberate and successed sistance of the Pugitive Slave Law. There are unwise laws-I could name some-which and good citizenship require us to obey; but surely they require us to disobey and resi ed law, which commands the commission rious crime. If a single villain is to be resis villany, much more—immeasurably more—portant to resist a gang of villains who have ed in usurping the mighty power of legisl inscribing their abominable rascality on the inscribing their abdulinable rescality on the or signature of a lucky politician, which r tute sacred, venerable or respectable. Happy kind don't depend on kings, bishops, or bu ed, tobacco-spitting republican legislators is knowledge of what is just or unjust. The made, that they all see alike and instiwickedness of some things, and the righten others. Let those who deny this, if they be not ists—as I hold them to be—explain how God is ing to get his laws known or observed. War were not so, society would go to wreck in a day, and hell would not wait for the fulfilment of thee No, no; there is not a scoundrel on either side of Mason and Dixon's line, who does not confess, by his very mode of justifying the Fugitive Slare Lw, that he knows it to be essentially wicked. It is pres justified on its inherent righteousness, but on the chligation of a Shylock bond, which the slave-hanter are supposed to hold. It is tacilly admitted that he pitality to the homeless and protection to the inspitality to the nonlesses and processor to the mo-cent were right and obligatory from eternity ill A. D. 1787, but a solemn agreement of Tom, Dick and Harry, at that date, has made them wrong in this country ever since! Such-it is taken for granted-a
the bond, and mark you, the wrong is to be cafored, not simply because it is in the bond, but because, being in the bond, it is vital to the peace and existing of the country! But, O, what a begging of even this poor question! Was there ever such charlatanism uch humbug in the universe?

There is not in the bond a word of this unspeaks. ble meanness. It was carefully excluded. When some slaveholding politicians proposed to have it pet in, they were indignantly silenced in a moment. There were keen and resolute spirits, watching over the wording of that bond, who refused to have in its word or syllable that gave countenance to theids, that a man could be pursued from one State to mader as property, or that any claim should be enforced against a fugitive from service or labor, other than one founded in justice. His service must be 'day' to make it legal to give him up to the person to whom it was 'due.' Yet this cautiously worded clause ha been made the warrant for meanness and cruelty these Christian United States, at which devils mig blush, and probably do. History records few thing so villanous as the pursuit of these poor fugitives by their self-styled owners, and nothing at all so men base, cowardly and perfidious as the conduct of the Northern States in submitting to the outrage. we are told by men who call themselves at that this mean and miserable wickedness is the ment of the Union-absolutely necessary to hold the mighty nation together! And we are told by Judges of a Court that is called Supremeunseemly and extrajudicial haste to tell it-that oundrelly injustice is solemnly enjoined by Constitution, though the laws of language and the facts of history have to be alike violated to interest any such thing into that instrument! Shall sotth voice of an honest and indignant people make s statesmen and such judges shrink from daylight lib vampyre bats and owls? If it does not, we see detined to be the most scoundrel-ridden people the

ever existed. It is but a small part of the people, even in and governing republic, who can ever take any part a making the statute-laws. The majority have she and more important business. And if a major make the laws, and make them wicked, it would the duty of the minority and everybody else to dis bey them. The statute laws are, in fact, made very few men, and these, unfortunstely, not also the most upright. Hence the great danger, as em rience has sadly proved, of our statute laws sometimes intensely wicked. And since that gi old English bulwark against wicked laws, to TRIAL BY JURY, has been beat from the Jury their original Magna Charta judge of the justice of the law as well as of the of the facts in the case, there is no hope left freedom but in sturdy resistance, teaching

pled legislators that wicked laws cannot be a Regretting that I cannot be with you, eye m as well as heart, in the Jerry celebration, I am yours, for free hearth-stones and inviolable hospitality,

ELIZUR WRIGHT From Rev. Geo. W. Perkins, of Meriks. MERIDEN. Sept. 28, 18

Dear Sir : There is at present much more in usual sickness among the people here, and dequite frequent. At such a time, my sense will hardly allow me to be absent, and familia pleasant, and I hope useful, to have their own ter with them. Moreover, if circumstances to low me to be present, I am under an eng which will take me from home the whole of

week. Much as I should love to be with you, I as deny myself the pleasure. But I shall be with you in spirit. I honor the who rescued the wronged and oppressed MAN for his kidnappers; for such I consider all and each had any share in his arrest and detention. the city in which there was manliness and o enough not to allow the execution of that out human rights and on our constitutional right law. I hope the celebration will be perpetu year to year; and that around it will be sath greater numbers and intenser enthusiasm, es Let it be made known thus and in all was there are immense numbers of Christian men and men, who consider it a sacred duty and a high pie lege to sid every person held in slavery, to

Yours, truly, GEO. W. PERENS from his bondage.

From Rev. Samuel May, Jr., of Leiossler, Mas. Leicester, Sept. 29, 183

MY DEAR SIR: I have only time to and briefly your kind invitation to your Rescue versary. I should rejoice to be a witness and a ber of that great convocation, and to manifest cere sympathy and regard for the men, who, a most iniquitous and ungodly law of man's a trampled it under their feet, rather than stand see every law of God and every principle of ity outraged, in order that slavery might p Daniel Webster be President. But I can ent, and must, therefore, be content with k that the good cause will be mightily ade your commemoration of the deed, which to brother JERRY out of the hands of Gove nappers, and bade him arise and walk ou country, and into a land of liberty. Nor could you a line that would be needed, or that wee worthy to occupy a moment's attention in years ing; and so I conclude, with my best, which heartiest sympathy.

Ever truly, yours, SAMUEL MAY, Is

To REV. SAMURL J. MAY,

Boston, Sept. 25, 1852.

Sin - I regret exceedingly that I cannot

I am happy, however, to express in

used by the committee in their cir-

duration of that glorious set. It is sary for me to add that I concur entirely

NO. 42

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UR WRIGHT.

Sept. 28, 1852.

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W. PERKINS.

Leicester, Mass.

Sept. 29, 1852.

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UEL MAY, JR.

of Meridan.

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in a momen

re bound to obey the Fugitive Slave very deeply on the origin or extent of Government. It cannot be disadividuals. Murder, piracy, robbery, are crimes by the eternal and imsee of the Omnipotent. No legislation motherwise. Any statute which enacts mes shall be lawful, being a violation of law, is null and void. It is a manifest duty id in enforcing it. And forcible resisteing always justifiable, becomes sometime

hiret to the moral law, are bound even grely, if it be possible, than those not in ounce statutes which require the comes null and void. Indeed, it seems e, that Judges who do not hesitate to of Congress void because they violate the on should yet shrink from declaring the y of a statute, which tramples on the eternal Test of time compels me to conclude.

Yours, very truly, S. E. SEWALL.

TO MRS. "P. W. DAVIS. betract rights of man will bear discussion nstion, those of woman, by a parity of rea-

TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 27, 1852.

The Mas Davis-When I addressed you, upon the subject so deeply interesting to us ht that I was doing it for the last time, in I intended to be at your side at Syraar and judge for myself as to the tone in is great bearings were discussed. But Proviiser than his human children, has decided se and now I have recourse to my pen, a week an I should have done, on account of the im lity of obtaining a decent report of the proof the Convention. The report in the Tribune statall satisfy me, nor do I consider the want of raphic reporter properly accounted for, on The first duty that the Woman's Rights Cons to itself and the public is to spread, far ile, a complete and truthful transcript of its et and the world should be allowed to dee be any thing real at its heart. Perhaps ed of some interest in the matter. It does ate the circles of the indifferent, nor win of the unwilling. It does not preserve the and animation of the discussion. It preserves, it Such a representation can only be had by emas a phonographic reporter, and paying for the daily, of wide circulation. It seems to me that is your first duty, and I would willingly aid in

embled. When you remember the depth boxesty of my interest in the matter, and considimperfect records of this year's proceedbe tempted to make. The letters in the Inquirer, sections. Here is a movement which had its origin and aims,-in the tedium of lives spent definite purpose, -in the in-ufferable longing stivity, where no activity is possible, - and last, ast, in the existence of two classes of women, hed by any of the other sex,-I mean the mable devoters, who seek unmeaning excitement orld, and the wretched beings shut out by the ions of society from human intercourse, cattle into a position which forbids a wider of interests, or the choice of more wholesome Why should these two classes exist? This quesgerous as it is, will be echoed and re-echoit is answered. To those who make it, ment is a serious one. It involves a disatoricty,-a painful forwardness, a position, ist steps, necessarily antagonistic and unnatod knows what some of us have suffered, becould fulfil our duty to others less fortuourselves! No one will dare assume for its say but the highest motives; yet this movetious and tragic, is taken up in a trivial and paint by professedly religious men! I confess, of the times grieve me more than this. burse of those letters, however, I find one point attacked, and I feel that those are the ask if women have availed themselves, est, of opportunities already provided; if their present responsibilities in that religious al spirit which will justify them in demand-It may be answered, that adequate educag to them; but men rise in spite of this, women. It may be said, that men have not to justify themselves in that way, before xtension of their own privileges; but this on the stroke. I quote these questions, not that the fact, that women have not done ought, should prevent them from claiming need, but because I would direct the atteninterested in this matter, once and again, to idness of their responsibility. God grant that to have stepped forward to uphold this ark, themselves fit for the task! That which will somen faithful human beings is the having to them, from the outset of life, a grave and

ritness and a mem sibility,-a responsibility involving, like the whole welfare of society. Give to them a o manifest my sin d, and they will strive after a noble fulfilmen, who, delying of man's devising than stand by and life which offers this to the captious, and ompels the respect of all the men who come in th it, whether in domestic or public relations, than stand of inciple of humanight prevail, and it cannot be present with knowing haily advanced by , which took out Government kida dozen arguments. A hundred such lives e worth more than a hundred Conventions. ers go on to charge woman with upholding fashion with its follies and its vices, and her to find, as she may, other channels of activwopen. Can it be said, that woman sus at world alone? Does not man insist upon finda it! Are not many sensible women retained Nor could I write gh the strength of their affections, or that very or that would be stion in your meet-best wishes and occupation which it is one of the first objects rement to supply ?

eed not stop to ask those questions; for if adto the Convention, this charge is superfluous. aen who stand out upon that platform are not, could have been, the leaders of fashion,-are never can be, the hard-hearted and thoughtles,

calls upon us for a new activity. You are aware how strongly I have, from the first, insisted upon preserving, ear, and give a late phenomen to the cause of a righteous donations received from the United States; and to take measures to put an end, if possible, to the begging are not necessary in a meeting appointed for the consumers to put an end, if possible, to the begging system, so far as it can apply to them. ideration of matters of practical duty; and persons of er there, without one conflicting word. Oh! that the Secretaries. spirit of Mrs. Mott, full of widest charity and strictest ghteousness, might be received as a fit emblem of the pirit of the Convention over which she presided! At

the highest reverence toward man, the son.' I have observed, not only in the proceedings of the Convention, but in letters, and so on, concerning related subjects, a sort of cant which offends my taste, my ear and my indement. It is the substitution of the word woman for the word female, giving to the substantive the power of the adjective. It is a small thing, peraps, but it may indicate a great deal; and I, for one do not like to hear of 'woman-influence, 'woman-pow er.' and 'woman-soul,' when nothing but female is meant. If 'female mind,' or 'female influence,' seem to involve the idea of sex, and the deferences growing out of that, let us redeem it from the hateful captivity. If it signify what is low or equivocal, it is our fault. Let us strive to amend it. Let us change the thing rather than the word, and not be ashamed, in reality or seeming, of the fact, that God made man, 'male and

onistic tone, which, it seems to me, is not called for. There are ways enough in which to show what construction may be put upon man's present position toward woman, without charging it upon individuals as a crime. Those who adopt this tone do great injustice to themselves. Sorry would they be to be thought disappointed women, who have gone up to this meeting to pour 3. Resolved, That in common with Christians every out their gall upon absent brothers, fathers or huslar and ignorant mind can put upon many things it sees in print. We do not blame the Indian, whose wife bears his canoe upon her shoulder, or drags his above mentioned, we hope it will be to aid those nostate. The growth of society alone emancipates the wife; and it is as one step in the growth of society that the present movement has arisen. Man should not be woman where many women have hitherto been willing to stay, but to woman should be shown the way to avail which, by giving fresh impulse and a specious characherself of avenues already open-the means of opening ter to the begging system, will materially compromise light and air. So men should be shown the obvious to the pecuniary advantage of its agents, and theirs leadings of Providence at the present moment,-the only. absurdity of any but liberal views on the topic,-the 5. Resolved, That though we sincerely thank tho necessity nature has created now, even though it were who have, from time to time, sent money and clother for the first time in the history of the world, of grant- to help the escaped fugitive from American slavery. ing to her all they claim for themselves. If right meth- and support him till he can get work, we would ad ods are adopted, men will soon see that their own vise them to discontinue such aid in our behalf, as w growth is dependent upon hers; and that if we would can seldom get clothes or money from many of thos have a Pericles, we must not forbid an Aspasia. And with whom they are deposited. by an Aspasia, I do not mean the vulgar creation of a emprière, but the wise, loving, lofty woman, joined to her husband in the only marriage the laws of his native country would permit; capable of philosophy, gifted with rhetoric, devoted to art and letters, upon whom Pericles leaned, while Athens leaned on him-to whom sages and statesmen listened, while disciples and the State waited on their lips.

I see that some discussion arose among you, upon the subject of organization. With the present amount of intellectual training, it seems to me that women are far less fitted than men to act independently of certain scientific restraints; but if any organization be had, it should be the growth of necessity and the oceasion-too loose to cripple, but strict enough to encourage and ensure practical activity. Organization must be inherent to be healthy, and everything working under the laws of God develops a certain amount of it, as it grows, not even excepting insanity or disease, lately found to limit themselves, proclaiming in multiplied but seemingly erratic results, their own obedience to law. What I am most anxious to see is yoman regarding herself as a responsible human being. So long as reverence is paid to mere woman hood, or the idea of sex present in it, so long most of ing the Convention, are open to the usual ob- the existing mischiefs, all of the existing licentiousness, will remain. She must not be valued for wha and cannot help being, but for made herself, that is good and worthy. Far better than I can, Mary Wolstoneraft showed this long ago.

I do not doubt that our Conventions have had practical result, in stimulating inquiry, and obtaining for themselves still larger audiences with each advancing year. But I look anxiously for practical sugtaker night, after the stereotype manner of the gestions at the Conventions themselves. In every reform movement, I value most him who points out something which can be done. Not only must the Absolute Right be perceived, but the first step toward it be taken. It is this first step-full well I knowwhich costs. I do not know exactly what good would come of resisting taxes; but when some one has pointed out, that taxation without representation is unjust, let some one else suggest that whenever a taxbill is presented to a woman, she should offer a firm but respectful remonstrance, if possible, in writing; that she should confess that she submits to it as to any other extortion, only because she cannot help herself. When some one says, that the law debars woman from this or that, let some one else show how many positions, higher than any she has yet assumed, are open to her, if she will but dare the ascent neither law nor custom in any marked way interfering with her progress. Let women, anxious to elevate themselves, be urged towards what is now possible, and above all, towards seizing every means of self-improvement of true education. Let them hold most sacred their high trust, and win the men who love them, and whom they love, to honor the cause one day be willing to share it with them. In the name of the down-trodden and broken-hearted, so let

It is a significant fact, that, during the past year. one of the most beautiful works of art, ever produced upon this continent, has been conceived and executed by a woman under twenty-one, gone now to perfect her powers in sunny Italy. The bust of Hesper, representing a fair woman, falling asleep to the sound of distant music, crowned with poppies, and bearing a star upon its forehead, speaks with a thousand voices to the human soul. Its eyelids are

To the law of their own beauty,

hangs waiting the crescent moon. Oh! fair and lovely image of a poetic life, may your advent in our day be, in truth, that of the star of dawn, beautiful herald of the dayspring ! and when Aurora has followed on the steps of present Night, may the God of Day of- LEWIS HAYDEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE, 121 fer, at her woman's feet, new life and light, new power to act and see!

great work of reform, undertaken by women alone, in particular. His position is one of great usefulned cognize in them,

Your sincere friend, CAROLINE HEALEY DALL. Mrs. Paulina-W. Davis, Providence.

En Samuel L. Secall, of the Massachusetts children of such a life. Bear with me, then, while I NO MORE BEGGING FOR FARMS OR sucgest some subjects for reflection before matter. CLOTHES FOR PUGITIVES IN CAN-

A meeting of the colored citizens of Windsor, (Canin these Conventions, a deeply religious tone. Let no ada West, and vicinity, was held in the barracks in idle declamation, no irreverent ranting, catch the public that place, on the evening of September 27, to inquire ear, and give a false impression of the noble women into the grievances of fugitives, against almoners of

Mr. Peter Poyntz was called to the Chair, and Elievery sect, and of no sect even ought to come togeth- sha Robinson and Mary A. Shadd were appointed

Mr. Thomas Jones then presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, after full discussion, -Messrs. Jones, Reynolds, Williams and others in east, let the watchword of our next Convention be,
The highest worship of God, the Father, shown by ly adopted.

Whereas, we live in a country in which equal rights are enjoyed by men without regard to complexion, and in which, men who are willing to work can thereby get amule means of support : and

Whereas, there are systematized and extensive novements now being recommended to the philanthropic in the United States and elsewhere, purporting to be necessary because of the ignorance and destitution existing among us, (principally refugees from American slavery, now loyal subjects of Her Majesty's Government,) thus holding us up before the world as a class of improvident, thriftless and imbecile paupers; therefore,
1. Resolved, That we have reason to thank God for

the impartial character and administration of the laws of this our adopted country, and for the easy conditions offered to us, in common with other settlers, to appropriate the soil to our comfort and support.

2. Resolved, That we desire only our true charge tent of our ability, the practice of begging for farms,

bands; yet this is the only construction that the popugame through the forest, while he sleeps or smokes. ble abolitionists who have been despoiled, by the Such a condition of things is natural to the savage courts of the United States, for helping fugitives to a

told that he is a brute, because he has hitherto kept to benefit a formerly down-trodden people, but as an others far wider in the future, when she shall have our manhood, by representing us as objects of charity. earned for herself, by his liberal aid, a right to their injure seriously the character of this country, and tend

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting b sent to the Globe, in Canada, and to the anti-slavery papers in the United States.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. PETER POYNTZ, President.

ELISHA ROBINSON, Secretaries.

WEYMOUTH FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY. The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of this Society

was held on Monday, Oct. 11. The meeting was opened by the reading of the Scrip

The annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasure

were read and accepted, and the report of the Treas urer, here subjoined, ordered for publication. Treasurer's Report. Account of Receipts into the Treasury of Wey nouth and Braintree Female Anti-Slavery Society

from Sept. 26, 1851, to Sept. 26, 1852. From proceeds of Anti-Slavery Fair.

" Collections made at Sewing Society, Articles sold at Sewing Society,

\$185 51 Whole amount of Receipts. Add balance in Treasury, Sept. 26, 1851,

Account of Disbursements during the same

period, namely : Paid to redeem pledge to Mass. A. S. Soc., \$75 00 Donation to Liberator, For 3 copies of the Liberator.

"2 copies of the Lorendor," 4 00
"1 copy of the Penn. Freeman, 2 00
"the use of Sewing Society, 12 43 Posters,
Expenses of lecture,
carting boxes for the Fair,

Total amount of Disbursements, Leaving a balance in Treasury, on Sept. 26, 1852, \$6 93 SUSAN H. COWING, Tree The following Board of officers were elected for the

ensuing year : Mrs. Pierce, President. Mrs. Fifield, Vice-President.

Miss A. W. Weston, Cor. Secretary.

Miss Mary Weston, Rec. Secretary. Miss Susan Cowing, Treasurer.

Mrs. Charles E. Hunt, Mrs. Lane, and Mrs. E. Richards, Counsellors.

MARY WESTON, Rec. Secretary.

MISS HOLLEY.

FRIEND GARRISON: We have recently been favored, in this place, with an anti-slavery lecture from Miss Sallie Holley. Her fame not having preceded in them, so that the present possessors of power may her, the audience was not large, but the address con firmed the favorable notices we had seen of her labors in other places. The magnitude of the cause she presented-the necessity of its being heartily received and advocated, not only for the sake of the slave, but also for its purifying and ennobling influence upon the receiver-the certainty of its final triumph, though a false church and wicked government had combined against it-were presented with an earnestness and religious fervor quite apostolic, and frequently in language of rare beauty and effectiveness.

Her labors must be productive of much good, and they will be made materially easier to herself, should she always meet, from those who are privileged to receive her as a guest, with that cordial, sincere recepand beneath the full breasts and the pensile head tion and encouragement, which her impressible nature and large, out-gushing sympathies demand. J. M. ALDRICH.

Fall River, Oct. 5, 1852.

CAM BRIDGE STREET, BOSTON.

We would again recommend our worthy and Let these words come to you, dear Mrs. Davis, in enterprising colored fellow-citizen, Mr. Hayden and cordial sympathy. What little fault I may seem to his establishment, to the patronage of the public in find is dictated by my earnest hope, that the first general, and to that of the friends of the colored race may be kept as pure and holy as a virgin thought- and importance in this city, and for very many that it may be lifted far above the reach of unclean weighty reasons he is deserving of all the encouragehands. Though hundreds of miles seem to separate ment that can be extended to him. Those who buy us, yet our highest hopes are still one; and I offer of him will not fail to get their goods on the mos these pages to you in the certainty, that you will re- reasonable terms, while, at the same time, they wil help to sustain one who is sedulously endeavoring to prove that an emancipated slave can 'take care of himself, and be a valuable member of the commu-

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Judges Murray and Anderson resterday rendered the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the three slaves, whose case has been under deliberation by the Court for some time past. Their names are Carter Perkins, Robert Perkins, and Sandy Jones. Mr. C. S. Perkins, of Bolivar county, Mississippi, the claimant, and arrived here in October, 1849, with the first named slave. The other two arrived here are treward. They have been at work in the mines until the 31st of May last, when they were arrested at Ophir, Placer county, by the sheriff of that county, on the complaint of Mr. Perkins, who seeks tor reconvey them to Mississippi, under the provisions of the act of the legislature respecting fugitives from labor, and slaves brought to this State prior to her admission into the Union, passed April 15, 1852.

They were taken thence to Sacramento city, and before Judge B. D. Fry, Justice of the Peace, where proof was adduced of their being the property of Mr. Perkins, and they were ordered into his custody. They swept taken thence to Sacramento city, and before Judge Aldrich, of the District Court of that Judicial District, who held that they were legally restrained of their liberty, and remanded them into custody. Mr. Perkins then brought them here for the purpose of putting them on a steamer, when they obtained from Judge Wells, then holding a temporary propolitiment as Associate, Justice of the Surrey and the were recommended to the liberty and remanded them into custody. Mr. Perkins then brought them here for the purpose of putting them on a steamer, when they obtained from Judge Wells, then holding a temporary propolitiment as Associate, Justice of the Surrey and the were plain indications of secret dislike and hatred to his rule.

France.—The Paris journals are principally with themost as received with the most extravagant outward demonstration of popular rejoicing, here sunting the switter of popular rejoicing, however, there is a lithis current of popular rejoicing, however, the

before Judge Aldrich, of the District Court of that Judicial District, who held that they were legally restrained of their liberty, and remanded them into custody. Mr. Perkins then brought them here for the purpose of putting them on a steamer, when they obtained from Judge Wells, then holding a temporary appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a second writ of habeas corpus, which brought their case before that tribunal.

The case was arrived there a mosth since by

court, a second writ of habeas corpus, which brought their case before that tribunal.

The case was argued there, a month since, by Messrs. E. Norton, C. Cole, and H. S. Brown, on behalf of the slaves, and by Judge Todd Robinson for the master. Judge Wells's term having expired by reason of the return of Judge Heydenfeldt, the decision was left in the hands of Judges Murray and Anderson, each of whom delivered opinions coming to the same conclusion. Both of the opinions are very lengthy, and are devoted exclusively to the discussion of the constitutionality of the law of the legislature, and both Justices concur in the opinion that the law is constitutional and valid. An order was accordingly made that the negroes be re-delivered into the custody of the claimant.—Alta Cal., Aug. 31.

Tours, a decree will be published in the Moniteur, or a extraordinary convocation of the Senate, emanting from the Departmental Councils General, and of either proclaiming a Republic thereon or passing a Senatus Consulte, inviting Louis Napoleon to assume the Imperial dignity.

New York, Oct. 10.

Fillibustering Movement.—A rumor prevailed extensively last night in the city, that orders had been received yesterday from the Government at Washington, ordering the Mississippi steamer to proceed immediately to Havana, and demand immediate explanation and reparation from the Spanish authorities of that city for the recent outrage on the American flag, or in case of a refusal, abide the consequences at an early date.

We learn also that preparations are making to hold

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 7. A terrible accident occurred to-day on the Mon-treal Railroad, near the Weir's steamboat landing, by which six persons were killed and from twelve to sixteen were dangerously injured. An extra train was coming in from the steambout Dover, at Merideth village, with a large number of passengers on their way to the State fair at Merideth Bridge. Soon after started, a car coupling broke, while on a spile bridge ar the Weirs. Before the accident could be repairanother extra train from steamer Dover ran and a most heart-rending scene ensued. A number platform cars were jammed together, and a great

njury to life and limb ensued.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald gives additional particulars. The following is a list of the dead and wounded, obtained from the physicians in attendant

Dead. Anthony Edgerly, Tuftonboro'; Jonathan Dead. Anthony Edgerty, Tuttonooro; Jonathan McDuffle, Alton; Jona. H. Smith, Dover, Clerk of the Courts for the county of Strafford; Owen Roberts, Holderness; George Hutchins, Moultonboro'.—Another gentleman, name unknown, is also dead, making six deaths in all.

aking six deaths in all.

Wounded.—Richard Lang, Moultonboro', fracture
right leg. Is doing well.

Thomas Colton, Wolfboro', fracture of one leg; the other seriously injured. It is thought he will re-

n M. Brackett, Wolfboro', both legs and one

George Haynes, Wolfboro', one leg broken.

George Haynes, Wolfboro', one leg broken.
George Haynes, Wskefield, slightly injured.
Madison Roberts, Farmington, slightly injured.
Perly Brown, Monitonboro', slightly injured.
A lady, name unknown, had her leg fractured.—
Her husband took her home, and her name did not transpire. Other ladies were slightly injured, which, with the excitement, gave rise to numerous stories of other disasters. Upon inquiry, they happily prove other disasters. Upon inquiry, they happily prove

to be without foundation.

To whom the blame of this accident attaches, if to anybody, is not yet settled. There are conflicting stories as to its cause. One is, that the forward train was stopped to repair a broken coupling; another, that it was stopped to collect the tickets; and it is also said that the train which followed, started before its time, to appease the passengers, who were impatient to go shead. A full and thorough legal investigation, it is said, will be instituted, and the facts assentiated without delay.

tient to go shead. A full and thorough legal investigation, it is said, will be instituted, and the facts ascertained without delay.

When we reflect upon the position of the two trains, impending over a bridge, where was a depth of twenty feet water, it seems a blessed miracle that no more were killed or wounded. Had one or more of the cars gone over—which is one of the probabilities more likely to arise than that they should providentially be kept upon the track, at the collision—the probabile loss of life that would have ensued is tearful to contemplate. The touch was carried by another venerable black, whose hoary head and unsteady gait betokened that he, too, would too contemplate. The touch was carried by another venerable black, whose hoary head and unsteady gait betokened that he, too, would too contemplate. The touch was carried by another venerable black, whose hoary head and unsteady gait betokened that he, too, would too contemplate. The sould have ensued is tearful

bined to make up a scene which imagination may picture, but pen cannot describe.

The escape of the passengers in one of the cars was most miraculous. Although all the seats in the car were broken into splinters, only one person was seriously injured, whilst in the car directly before it, and in the car which followed it, hardly a person es-

and in the car which followed it, hardly a person escaped injury, and the terrible maining and loss of lite occurred.

The unfortunate sufferers have received the best

and most thorough medical and surgical attendance.

Starvation at Sea.—The following is from the Traveller: Capt. Evans, of the bark Kremlin, of Boston, fell in with brig Rostand, of Genos, Capt. Francisco Meira, in longitude 134 deg. 41 min. W., latitude 35 deg. 10 min. N., July 26, 1852, bound for San Frandeg. 10 min. N., July 26, 1852, bound for San Francisco with passengers, mostly from New England, that had started for California, but were unable to get passage in the steamers from Panama, and were obliged to take passage in this old brig. They were out of provisions and water. The following had died when he fell in with them: Deaths on board the brig Rostand, of Genoa, Capt.

Deans on board the orig Rossand, of Genoa, Capt. Francisco Meira, for San Francisco, California. June 5th, — Kane, Irishman, Boston, Mass.; 6th, Chas. Cooper, Pompy, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Geo. Fletcher, Auburndaie, Mass.; 8th, Charles J. Ferris, Vermont; Auburndale, Mass.; 8th, Charles J. Ferris, Vermont; Michael Norton, McVeytown, Pa.; 9th, H. P. Adams, Boston, Mass.; Geo. Ball, New Haven; 12th, Geo. Burnell, New Haven; 18th, Francis Ebhart, German, Boston, Mass.; 19th, Thomas C. Dimond, Palmyra, N. Y.; 20th, Christian Maier, German, Lansinburgh, N. Y.; 21st, Elijah Thomas, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; Jonathan Risiny, Lancaster, Ohio; James Gott, Baltimore; 22d, John Ellis, Calais, Me.; 23d, Corson Myers, Williamsburg, Long Island; Mayland Maple, Kingsville, Ohio; 24th, Levi D. Harvey, Boston, Mass.; Daniel Chandler, Oxford, N. H.; July 2d, Francis J. Crowell, Columbia, N. Y.; 8th, Hiram Devoe, New City, late Newark, N. J.; Anthony Leiban, Swiss, Baltimore.

The Perils of Ballooning .- Mons. Petin, accompa-The Perils of Ballooning.—Mons. Petin, accompanied by three companions, made an ascension from Bridgeport, on Thursday afternoon, at a quarter past three o'clock, and was carried along by a northwesterly current at a very rapid rate, until finding himself going out to sea, he came down and fell into the ocean, about two miles from shore. After clinging to the net-work of the balloon for about three-quarters of an hour, the men were taken off by a life boat, manned by a crew from Southampton, Long Island. The balloon, it is said, travelled the distance of 70 miles in one hour and five minutes.

The Flying Ship.—Mr. Rufus Porter, of N. York, the proprietor of the proposed flying ship, proposes, shortly, to test the practicability of navigating the ship, will sustain forty persons, and yet is only twenty-five pounds weight. The engine and boiler are so arranged as to be at any time instantly disconnected from the wheels, and detached from the saloon, should any occasion so require, for the purpose of repair or otherwise.

consummation of the empire will take place about the 15th of October, when, on the President's arrival at Tours, a decree will be published in the Moniteur,

early date.
We learn also that preparations are making to hold a tremendous mass meeting in this city, to express public opinion on the recent violations of internal law, perpetrated by the Colonial Government of Cuba against the American flag. It will be called without distinction of party.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7. Great Indignation Meeting at New Orleans .- An im

mense demonstration took place here to-night, in reference to the outrage by the Cuban authorities upon the Crescent City.

The meeting was perhaps the largest ever held in New Orleans—fully ten thousand persons being pre-

sent.

Addresses were made by many eminent speakers occupying several stands. Among the most prominent were Messrs. Rozelius, Thrasher, and Walker. Resolutions were adopted, calling on the Government to take immediate action to obtain redress. Cuba .- The Tribune of Friday morning says :-- We

cuoa.—Inc Priories of Friday morning says:—We have reason to believe that the organization which contemplates the liberation of Cuba, by means chiefly of military aid from this country, is in a much more forward state than is generally supposed. Enlistments have taken place in most, if not all, of the large towns from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis in the West, and to Charleston and New Orleans in the South. The needful funds are supplied from Cuba plied from Cuba.

other seriously injured. It is thought he will recover, but his case is doubtful.

Sanborn B. Carter, Esq., Ossipee, wound on the face, dislocation of wrist, and serious internal injury. He can't be removed at present, but will probably recover.

T. W. Mordough, Esq., Wakefield, both legs broken below the knees. Will do well.

R. Decatur, Dover, laceration of left leg and internal injury. Serious.

Mark Demeritt, Farmington, fracture of both legs.

Mill do well. A negro woman belonging to George M. Gar-

John M. Brackett, Wolfboro', both legs and one thigh broken. Will probably do well.

Henry Stoddard, Wolfboro', severe contusion of knee. Is doing well.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Brookfield, fracture of thigh and leg. Is doing well.

John V. Barron, Jr., Meredith Village, ribs broken. Is doing well.

Wellten, Wellten, Wellten, Wellten, Wellten, we want to her own existence by cutting her throat. Her master knows of no cause for the horrid act, unless it be that she heard him speak of selling her and two of her children, and keeping the others. [That's ell!]

Sad Case.—The Louisville papers mention a case of a negro who cut his throa, in that city, on Sunday week. It was said, we learn from the Louisville Journal, that he had paid several hundred dollars towards purchasing his freedom to his master, who, nevertheless, had sold him, within a few days, to a negro trader. negro trader.

Fare from Boston to New York, via Stonington, has been reduced to \$2 for cabin, and \$1 50 for

Hon, George W. Julian and Cassius M. Clay are stumping Kentucky, denouncing both Whig and Democratic platforms, because of their support of the Fugitive Slave Law.

dentially be kept upon the trace, as the consentence probable loss of life that would have ensued is tearful to contemplate. The terrible disasters of the Henry Clay, the Atlantic, and the Reindeer, would have pailed before this still greater calamity.

A passenger in the cars describes the scene as most heart-rending. The groans of the wounded, and the shricks of the women and children, who were separated from their husbands, parents or friends, and were uncertain of their fate—the ghastly bodies of the dead—the fears that the cars which had been pushed to the edge of the bridge, and partially turned over, might fall into the water ere all could be rescued—the cries of those who had jumped over the bridge, and were struggling in the water for lite—all combined to make up a scene which imagination may picture, but pen cannot describe.

Slaves Run Off.—Amedee Valle, Esq., of this city, recently received information that nine negro men, who had been at work in his mines in St. Geneviceve who had been at work in his mines in St. Geneviceve to had been at work in his mines in St. Senevice county, ran off and crossed the river to Illinois. At Sparta, the citizens made an effort to arrest them, but the negroes field to the woods. It is thought they write, who accompanied them. Yesterday, information of their fact—the persuaded off, and assisted in their flight by whites, who accompanied them. Yesterday, information of their fact—the ghastly bodies of the Licut. Woodward and a party of five policemen were depatched to Illinois to retake them.—St. News, 10th.

The McDonough Will Case—the Will Broken.—Judge McCaleb of the U. S. District Court, has rendered his decision in the McDonough Will case, declaring null and void the claims of Baltimore and Louisiana. The will is completely broken, and the property goes to

The provisions of the Secret Ballot law of 1851 apply to the President election, and require that rotes for Presidental Electors shall be enclosed in self-scaling envelopes.

The ship Malse, of Queenstown, was struck by lightning off Malta, and completely destroyed. Four-teen lives were lost, which comprised the crew and

Fast Running.—The N. Y. Times says, 'It is said that the steamship Georgia is the fastest sea steamer in the world, she having run 930 miles in 60 hours, an average of 16 1-2 miles an hour, or 372 miles per dear the same of the same o

Railroad Accidents.—About 11 o'clock, last Saturday forenoon, a boy eight years of age, son of Wm. Armstrong, at Washington Village, was instantly killed, on the Old Colony Railroad, by being run over by a gravel train. An inquest was held by Coroner Vosc. No blame attached to the engineer. Ex-Senator Haywood died, on Wednesday the 6th inst., at Raleigh, N. C.

Gov. Troup has accepted the nomination of the States Rights Convention, for the Presidency.

Murder in Baltimore.—A colored man, named Jas. Smith, who resided in the northwest part of the city, was shot dead, last night, by a party of young men whom he caught in the act of robbing his yard. Two

The Reveille has most disgustingly bedaubed itself in noticing Lucy Stone's lecture. We shall not defile our sheet, nor insult our readers by copying it. We were not aware before, that such talk or characters with a such such sales of the such sa

LECTURES.

The NINTH COURSE OF LECTURES before the Sale Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in num-ber, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Even-ings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

17th—Rev. John T. Sargeant, of Boston. 25th—Ed-mund Quincy, Esq., of Dedham. 21st—Miss Lucy Stone, of West Brookfield.

Nov. 7th—Rev. F. P. Appleton, of Danvers. 14th
—Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston. 21st—Wm.
Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the cours
1-2 cts. E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y. CONVENTIONS IN NORTHAMPTON.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the Town Hall, Northampton, on Sunday, Oct. 17.
To commence at the usual time of service in the afternoon, and also in the evening. Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison will be present.

DANIEL FOSTER, An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

Tuesday, Thursday,

Templeton, Thursday, 21.

N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. F. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Templeton, on Friday, Oct. 22.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the B. F. A. S. Society will be held at the house of Miss Chapman, No. 6 Chaun-cey Place, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 20th,

at half past 3 o'clock.

All ladies interested in the cause of freedom are in-S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE WEYMOUTH FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. THE ANNUAL FAIR of this Society will be held on the second week in October, and donations either of money or articles are solicited from all the friends of the cause. More particular notice of time and place will be given hereafter.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Universalist Church, in Hanson, on Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1852, at the usual hours of religious worship.

In view of the approaching National and State election, we trust our abolition friends throughout the County will so arrange matters as to be present in goodly numbers, in order that our duties in relation thereto may be duly and thoroughly considered.

Names of speakers next week.

Names of speakers next week.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. This Convention, already announced, will be held in Faneuil Hall, on Friday, the 15th inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the day and evening.

Per order of the State Temperance Committee.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES. Prof. W. S. Brown, Author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemistry and Physiology. His stock of Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures,

Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled

lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled Portry and Magic of Science.'

P Address W. S. Brown, Blackstone, Mass.

NOTICE. Letters for the undersigned should be sent to him at 21 Cornhill, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

DIED—In this city, Oct. 1st, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. Judith, wife of Mr. Lewis Smith, formerly of Halifax, N. S. aged 57 years. The deceased was well known and beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who sincerely regret the loss they have sustained. Those who knew her could most truly say, that she was an exemplary Christian, a loving and tender wife and mother, and a kind friend. She died in the full triumph of faith.—[Com.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

T. B. Welch's Magnficent PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's ONLY ori-ginal portrait in the Alhenaum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the emi THIS superb picture, engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly-gitted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASH-INGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, 'it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original,' and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, 'As a work of art, its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face.' And says SENATOR CASS, 'it is a lifelike representation of the great original.' PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, 'the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and eminently worthy of the patronage of the public.' Says MARCHANT, the eminent portrait-painter, and the pupil of Stuart, 'Your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him con-sidered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man

it commemorates.

For the great merits of this picture, we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompany-

at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambkin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Chas. Praser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the sdopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. F. Custis, himself an artist. STATES.—MEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Hon. Wm. R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Linn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Chas. Folsom, Esq., the well-known Librarian of the Boston Athensum, who says, 'I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen: Edwin P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edw. Everett, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, Ll. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c. THE PRESS throughout the entire Union have, with one voice, proclaimed the merits of this superb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of \$6 per copy.
Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS.

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JUST ISSUED.

A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF GENERAL JACKSON, Engraved by T. B. WELCH, ESQ., after the Original Portrait painted by T. SULLY, ESQ. This Portrait will be a match for the Washington and is in every respect as well got up.

Price, \$6 00 per copy. Address as above.

For the Liberator. AUTUMN.

BY LUCY A. COLBY. The Frost King comes with stern and sullen brow And summer leaves are smitten: every bough On elm and maple, beech and birchen tree, Now heralds forth its own approaching fate, Symbolic of the doom which, soon or late, Must overtake all frail humanity.

The flowers look up : the Frost King in his wrath Smites them, and pale they lie along his path. Ah! they no more their brightness can recall, But lie beneath the brown leaves on the sod; As when some beauteous soul has flown to God, The form lies shrouded 'neath a shadowy pall.

The singing birds forsake their haunts, and fly Where earth looks up to an unclouded sky : They cannot brave our Northern skies the while, Which many an angry cloud and chilling storm, With fearful frowns and blinding sleet, deform, But soar where Beauty wears no transient smile,

As one by one the sounds of Summer cease, The earth lies hushed in the deep spell of peace. O Autumn! holy Sabbath of the year! Now may the troubled soul grow still and calm, As when the hallowed music of a psalm Falls soothingly upon the wearied ear! Deering, N. H., Sept., 1852.

> From the London Leader. THE NEW ARISTOCRACY.

A title once could only show The signs of noble birth, And men of rank were years ago The great ones of the earth. They deemed it just the crowd should shrink Before the cap and gown : They thought it wrong the poor should think,

And right to keep them down. Those were the days when books were things . The People' could not touch; Made for the use of lords and kings, And only meant for such.

To work the loom, to till the soil, To cut the costly gem-To tread the round of daily toil, Was quite enough for them.

Time was, when just to read and write Were thought a wondrous deal, For those who wake with the morning light, To earn their daily meal, The man a more submissive slave, The less his head-piece knew; And so the mass from habit gave Their birthright to the few.

Now look abroad! the light of Truth Is spreading far and wide, And that which fills the English youth Must shame our ancient pride. 'Tis mind alone can wield the sword. In spite of wealth and rank; The artizan may face a lord With thousands in the bank.

We scorn not those of high degree, For so 'twere wrong to do; But poorer men as rich can be, And quite as noble too. The prince may act a gayer part, But he who works for bread May have, perchance, a warmer heart, And p'rhaps a clearer head.

Then grieve not for 'the good old times,' Behold a brighter day ! The causes of our fathers' crimes Are wearing fast away. Before the Pen, the Press, the Rail, Must old opinions fall ; The mighty project cannot fail-Then aid it, one and all!

From the National Era

DARK HOURS. Oh, my tried soul, be patient !- Roughest rinds Fold over sweetest fruitage; heaviest clouds Rain the most ample harvests on the fields ; The grass grows greenest where the wintry snow Have fallen deepest, and the fairest flowers Spring from old, dead decay. The darkest mine Vields the most flashing jewels from its cell, And stars are born of darkness, day of night. Oh, my tried soul, be patient! Yet for thee Goes on the secret alchemy of life; God, the One-Giver, grants no boon to earth That he withholds from thee; and from the dark Of thy deep sorrow shall evolve new light, New strength to do and suffer, new resolves, Perchance new gladnesses and freshest hopes ! Oh, there are times when I can no more weep That I have suffered, for I know great strength Is born of suffering ; and I trust that still, Wrapt in the dry husk of my outer life, Lie warmer seeds than ever yet have burst From its dull covering : stronger purposes Stir consciously within, and make me great With a new life-a life akin to God's-Which I must nurture for the holy skies. Help me, thou great All-Patient, for the flesh Will sometimes falter, and the spirit fail: Add to my human Thy diviner strength, When next I waver; rouse my faith as now, That out of darkness I may see great light, And follow where it ever leads-to Thee!

AN ANGEL BY THE HEARTH.

BY FANNY PALES. They tell me unseen spirits Around about us glide ; Beside the stilly waters, Our erring fontsteps guide; "Tis pleasant thus believing Their ministry on earth : I know an angel sitteth

If false lights, on life's waters, To wreck my soul appear; With finger upward pointing. She turns me with a tear; Twere base to slight the warning, And count it little worth, Of her, the loving angel, That sitteth by my hearth

This moment by my hearth

She wins me with caresses From Passion's dark defiles; She guides me when I falter. And strengthens me with smiles; It may be unseen angels Beside me journey forth, I know that one is sitting This moment by my hearth.

A loving wife !- O brothers, An angel here below; Alas! your eyes are holden Too often till they go; Ye upward look while grieving. When they have passed from earth: O cheris, well these sitting This moment by the hearth!

PUNERAL DISCOURSE BY HENRY C.

WRIGHT.

WRIGHT.
LITCHFIELD, Medina Co., Ohio, } Sunday, Sept. 5, 1852.

DEAR GARRISON: The following is the substance promising youthful reformers and friends of humanity in the West. She was good, and loved by many and religion that heed not, and trample on the recould not be shaken, and a serenity that could not priests performed their mummeries around her dying bed. She died as she lived-a child in love and the right and the true. Her parents are and long thou art an offence unto me.' have been among the most devoted and uncomprothe West.

lowing abstract of my remarks.

of Josephine, eldest daughter of Charles and Joseph- laws to which he can justly hold him amenable ine Griffin, aged 16. I have not one word to offer Every child born into this world brings with it to comfort the bereaved parents and friends. Not code of laws, engraven on his body and soul; and one true word can be spoken, that can bring to their to no other constitution, laws, statutes or com ing in her life, would be to remind them of the loss God designed he should be, and all he is capable of

in the death of our young friend. Human agency and peace eternal. We should be born without suf others, interfering with the laws of life and health .- if we would let him. God's agency never inflicted death on a human be- This government of fixed law and penalty is the ing in infancy, in childhood, in youth, nor in the only government in the universe. All else is rebelstrength of manhood and womanhood; nor did a lion and anarchy. All human governments are ne child ever precede the parents in the spirit-land, in cessarily arbitrary and capricious. What is tru

not to be reconciled to her death. They cannot be by Moses and the Jews, is now regarded and punas to their death by disease. Children may rejoice assumed right in man to DICTATE THE LAW, AND TO and be happy in the departure of parents, when their PUNISH WITH DEATH ITS VIOLATION, are necessary prepared to leave; but no child can be prepared to right to tell man what he shall do, and to kill him if to leave this world in childhood or youth. The end he disobey, assumes a power that God never assumof existence here is not answered and cannot be, at ed. The doctrine of an arbitrary, positive punishyoung friend was a violation of the laws of life and will ever enter, is that hell-state of the soul and body, should be deplored and denounced as any other vi- tions of the laws of health and life. olation of Nature's laws.

has slain a child, because the parents loved her too gout, cholera, fever, consumption, or any disease to well; or because he foresaw that they ever would the human body; nor idiocy, nor insanity, nor anger love her too well. It is a libel on the divine nature, wrath, avarice, nor revenge, into the soul. Happi to assert that he ever killed a human being because ness is the law of life; misery is the violation of that it is, or would be loved too well. Many have died law. Progression is a law of life; all Bibles, Conbecause they were not loved enough; but never stitutions, creeds, churches, and governments, that loved too well. Vet we are told by a religion that can teach such a falsehood for effect; would be enough for protection and guidance. Who and spurn the worship of any being as God, who can dare say may to this, and yet claim to believe in a Parents cannot love their children too well. The fort now made to execute the Constitution of the parents, the more they love God. The more all and teach the people to obey the constitution and seek to do one another good, the more they love and woman, how much more order, purity and hapand worship the God of love and goodness. To love piness would be experienced! And I am an infihusbands and wives, parents and children, brothers del, am I, and you the Christian? You, who vote and sisters, and all of human kind, with all the soul, for Scott, Pierce or Hale, and maintain a governmind and strength, is to love God supremely. The ment in which you are to dictate the law and the only practical love or hatred to God, is love or hatred penalty-are the devont, praying, shouting Christto human beings. To dwell in love to man is to isn, ever praying to God, 'thy kingdom come,' and dwell in God. What then can be more false and then doing all you can to dethrone God, and place foolish than to assert—as the priests do-that God Scott, Pierce, or Hale, in his stead! Infidel! Athekills children for fear parents will love them too ist! God knows I am an atheist to all gods that

kills children to save them from sin and suffering on who, in the end, will prove the real blasphemer, and earth; or to admonish others that they must die practical infidel and atheist, against Truth and Jus-There is no need that he should do this, for people tice and Love, you who labor to establish over men know this already. As well say that God robs and an arbitrary, capricious government of violence and enslaves, or murders one person, to teach others that blood, or I, who stand solely by the government of they are liable to be robbed, enslaved, or murdered. God. Confidently and calmly, I abide the issue. To say that God ever killed a child, for fear it would God Exists-Man Exists-God has given grow up a great sinner, is as absurd as to say that REVELATION OF HIMSELF TO MAN.-Here, I am God deprives children of food and starves them, for happy to agree with all religious parties. But where fear they will eat too much and become gluttons. is this Revelation to be found? Here I separate

for death. Scarce a sermon is preached, but in it dan answers, in the Koran; the Hindoo, in the Shasyou hear the exhortation to prepare for death, judg- ter; the Persian, in the Zende Vesta; the Chinese ment and eternity. I am not here to talk of death, in the book of Confucius; the Christian, in the Bib but of life; not yet to speak of preparing to die, but I answer, it is found in neither; but in Nature, and to live. Life—not death—is my text; and to show how to live—not how to die—fs my great object. To being, and no where else, has God revealed or made pass, naturally, from this state into the next, is most known himself as a law of life to man. Would that joyful to anticipate, or to experience. This natural I had spent the years, that I spent in studying the transition is full of joy to those who go, and to those Bible, as the only word of God to man, in studying who stay. No gloom, no dread, no pain are associ- that older, truer, and far more holy and authoritative ated with it. Like a natural birth into this world, so scripture which God inscribed on the ever-enduring should be our natural birth into the next. Of all the substance of my own soul! The Bible, the Koran, events of life on earth, none is so full of hope and the Shaster, and all books, are true and useful, jus glory as a natural exit from this state into the next, so far as they accord with the teachings of that be God designed that all should pass from this into a written on the body and soul of each human being higher state, not by death, which is but a violation of The Bible, and all other books of human origin, as nature, but by a healthful, happy, joyful transit, as composed of truth and error, of good and evil, and the caterpillar becomes a butterfly. Our concern is we must read them to receive the good and reject with life; its nature, its laws, its relations and duthe evil; but in that revelation of God, inscribed ties. We have nought to do with death, except to the body and soul of each one, all is truth, all shun it, to abhor it, as we do drunkenness, piracy, or good, all is just, all is the word of the true and live other violations of nature. Be not concerned, then, ing God. To know and obey this, or, in other to prepare to die-only prepare to live; and then, words, to know and be true to humanity, is the whole ready to meet it.

Neither be concerned about preparing for elernity. No man can be true to God, who is not true to him The best and only preparation for eternity is, to be self. No man can be false to God, who is true to prepared for time. While on earth, our business is

The Liberator. with our relations to this world; and with the duties that grow out of them. When we reach the next state-as we all shall-then we will attend to our relations and duties there; but it is folly and wicked ness to neglect our present relations and duties under pretence of concern for our souls in anothe world. Those who are best prepared to live in this world, are best prepared for the next; those who of two discourses, delivered by me, this day, in the free church, in this town. The young womanwho has gone from us to mingle in other scenes. as really as is our young friend. She is, indeed, was very dear to me, and to a large circle of antislevery friends in Ohio. She was one of the most we are. Eternity is our birth-place; we have ever lived in it, and ever shall. The spirit of Josephine Griffin is, I believe, with us now, and we are with hearts. Her spirit was deeply imbued with love and her; we are separated only by the thickness of our devotion to the despised and down-trodden. Love bodies. I feel no concern as to what I am to be or to all was in her heart, and a peace the world could to do in the next world, provided I may but live not disturb. She had no faith in the popular theology rightly and truly in this. The religion that is ever concerned for our souls, but cares nothing for our lations of man to man, and the duties that grow out bodies, is a curse to the world. That religion which of them. She had no faith in anything to give her promises to mortals robes of linen fine and white, eternal life and peace, but in the immortal elements crowns of gold, green pastures, fruits and waters of of truth, justice and goodness in her own soul; yet life, and palaces of transparent gold in the spiritshe had that love that casts out all fear, and saw land, but consigns us to bunger, thirst, cold, igno Death approach to his work, with a firmness that houseless, landless, ragged, and wretched here, be disturbed. No slaveholding and war-making ought to be scorned; its altars and worship to be loathed; the object of its adoration is a demon of cruelty and blood, and not a God of love and justice, gentleness-a woman in courage and constancy to and all should say to him, 'Get behind me, Satan

Human life is under fixed and just laws, not on mising friends of the slave and of human progress in of which ever was or ever will be repealed or suspended for a moment, nor for any cause. God never You will greatly oblige many who wish to pro- issued an arbitrary law, nor inflicted an arbitrary mote true views of life and death, if, when conve- penalty. His laws and penalties are all fixed. His nient, you can find room in the Liberator for the fol- laws-all that he ever gave to man-are engraven on his body and soul, and not one of them can be violated with impunity. God never gave to one man Our meeting, this day, is occasioned by the death a law for another. To each he has given the only stricken hearts consolation. To remind them that mands, will God ever hold him responsible. Perfect the departed loved one was good, true and promis- obedience to these would make each one just what they-the world-have experienced in her death. being. If these laws were never impeded nor vio-I am not here to speak of the providence of God, lated, they would not bring to man one moment's in this event. The agency of God had no concern pain or anguish. They would work out for all, glory alone hath done it; and on human beings rests the ering, live out our full time, and be born into another sole responsibility. Josephine Griffin should have and higher state, without pain to the body or the been in life and health at this hour, and would have soul of any one. Such a happy destiny would God, been, but for buman agency, exerted by herself or through the fixed laws of our being, work out for us

accordance with the divine will. It is a libel on and just to-day, is false and unjust to-morrow; and God to say that he takes them away, when human what is a crime punishable by death in one age and nation, at another time, and in other nations, and I am not here to exhort the afflicted to submis- even in the same nation, is a deed of glory to be sion. The parents and friends of the deceased ought honored and rewarded. What was regarded as a duty -consistent with nature and justice. I would as ished as a heinous crime. What Congress punisher soon urge parents to be reconciled to the enslave- as villany in Ohio, it rewards as patriotism and ment, the drunkenness or murder of their children, piety in Louisiana. All governments based on the mission on earth is fully accomplished, and they are rily rebellion against God. Man, in assuming the that age; and no parents can or should be reconcil- ment, by an eternal hell-fire, is a fraud upon maned to the death of a child. The death of our loved kind, and a libel on a just God. The only hell man health, and, instead of being quietly submitted to, which naturally and necessarily results from viola

Health of body is one law of life; health of soul I am not here to repeat the falsehood, that Goo is another. Consequently, God never sent scrofula.

the priesthood that God is a jealous God, and can- I plead for the government of God over man. God not endure that parents should love their children is the lawgiver; God is the judge; God is the exbetter than Him; and that He kills not the guity ecutive, in the only government to which man can parents, but the innocent children, lest they should owe allegiance. If we but knew the laws under come dearer to their parents than he is. I loathe which he has placed us, and would obey them, this be thus jealous, cruel and unjust. But it is false .- God? If but a tithe of the money, energy and efmore parents love their children, and children their Union, written on paper, were expended to find out numan beings love and respect one another, and laws engraven by God on the body and soul of man ever did or ever shall authorize man to gives laws to Equally foolish and false is it to say, that God man, and to kill him if he disobeys. We shall see

Much is said about death, and about preparations from all the religions of this world. The Mahome the time of your exodus comes, you will be duty of man. To know ourselves truly, is to know God; to be true to ourselves is to be true to Got

EXISTENCE-ORGANIZATION - DEVELOPMENT -Would that men and women understood and appre ciated their responsibility in these three things! Who is responsible for the existence of children? God, answers the Church and Clergy, and all Religions. Who is responsible for the deformed, diseased organ-Who is responsible for the deformed, diseased organization, and sickly development of children? God, is the answer from all popular religions. A mother gives laudanum, in the form of paregorie, to her child to cure its pains. The child dies. The parent cries and says, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken wields all her influence, and coming into public to discuss questions of morals and politics with men. The scene in which Rev. Mr. Hatch violated the tence. He knows the existence of that child was descripted in the subtlement of the Bible, as a perfect rule of faith and practice for numan beings, was voted to with a practice for numan beings, was voted to with a practice for numan beings, was voted to the thing and was a perfect rule of faith and practice for numan beings, was voted to with a practice for numan beings, was voted to with a practice for numan beings, was voted to the consequence and the laws of nature set up instead of the Christian code. We have also a practical exhibition of the consequences that flow woman leaving her true sphere where she wields all her influence, and coming into public to discuss questions of morals and politics with men. The scene in which Rev. Mr. Hatch violated the decorrection of the consequences that flow in the form of parents and supplied to the consequences that flow in the form of the consequences that flow is the consequence of the Christian code. We have also a practical exhibition of the consequences that flow in the form of the consequences that flow is the consequence of the Christian code. We have also a practical exhibition of the consequences that flow is the consequence of the christian code. We have also a practical exhibition of the consequences that flow is the consequence of the christian code. We have also a practical exhibition of the consequence and consequence of the christian code. tence. He knows the existence of that child was decorum of his cloth, and was coarsely offensive to the result of an act in both parents. He knows its death is the result of an act in one of them. Yet he dares to say, before God and man, what he knows to be a falsehood; that God is responsible for its existence and its death! When will priests learn to ence and its death! When will priests learn to speak the truth, and lie not? So, as to our young as to be suggestive of anything but purity to the speak the truth, and lie not? So, as to our young audience. The women of the Convention have no friend that is gone. We know that her existence and her death are the result of human agency; yet the priest assured us that God is responsible for ought not to have followed so bad an example. His both. Men and women propagate their diseases of his form of words was not in the best taste. The body and soul, and cast the responsibility upon God; female orators were the aggressors; but, to use his and when suffering and death, drunkenness, war, slavery, prostitution, and every crime ensue, we are slavery, prostitution, and every crime ensue, we are it aught to refer it all to God. I wish every priest in taught to refer it all to God. I wish every priest in But all this is the natural result of the land was obliged to preach one year on these three subjects; four months on each. 1. Who is responsible for the existence of children? 2. Who is responsible for their organization of body and soul? ventions is by no means to increase the influence of 3. Who, for their development, after they are born?
This would bring them down to practical matters,

We do not wonder that, after what has taken place. and the whole people would flock to hear them.—
Then would a preparation to become the healthy Then would a preparation to become the neutry parents of healthy children become the greatest of Who are these women?—what do they want? all human concerns, as it should. This would be teaching people how to live. But now, men and women rush on, heedlessly propagating and filling of both sexes. Some of them are old maids, whose the earth with disease. A set of men called doctors personal charms were never very attractive, and who are sustained, to patch up the diseased bodies of have been sadly slighted by the masculine gender in their children with poisonous drugs; and another set general; some of them women who have been badly called priests to cure up their souls by their theological drugs and paisons; and between them both them

calonel of the doctor to the body. To be made what God designed he should be? The the world and the rest of mankind,' and delight to object of all religions is, to answer the question- see their speeches and addresses in print; some silly But all are in this fundamental error; i. e. they point man to a savior outside of himself. Christianity, orator, a lawyer, a doctor, a member of Congress, a Mahomedanism, Hindooism and Judaism, all point to a power external to ourselves for salvation.—

States—and some who do not like to work for a live. Nature points to a power in our own bodies and souls, and says to all, 'Your true and only redeemer is in you ever recent cover at the souls, and says to all, 'Your true and only redeemer is in you ever recent cover at the souls. is in you, ever-present, ever-active, and omnipotent without is in you, ever-present, ever-active, and omnipotent without any effort of their own, they shall 'ent, to save.' What are the sufferings, teachings, life and drink, and be merry, 'be clothed in purple and fine death of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and Jesus, to us? Nothing; except as they teach us to know our realization of their rights; and man shall be conown nature, and stimulate us to be true to it. The sufferings and death of Jesus have no more connexwashing the dishes, mending stockings, and sweepion with our characters and destiny—can do no more to heal our diseases of body and soul—than the sufferings and death of lessoling Griffer class of wild enthusiasts and visionaries—very ferings and death of Josephine Griffin.

Man's only power to save is in him. I wound fanatical abolitionists, and the majority, if my body. Where is the recoperative power? In my own body; not in that of another. The life-principle in my body must heal all the injuries inflicted on my body; or they can never be healed.—
The life-principle in the body of Jesus, or any other

ture rallies to the cure. As the wound is partially healed, I repeat the injury; and continue to repeat sentence we can answer all that has been man continues to inflict injuries. So deeply is the the world to the present time, in all ages, in noral nature of man diseased, that it may take a countries and climes, in every variety of

Just so far as Christianity, or any other religion, directs us to a power outside of ourselves for salvation, it is a fiction, and not a fact. Its savior is a phantom, having no existence but in the imagination inferior to the white race, and, therefore, doomed to of its votaries. The true savior is in the soul of subjection; but happier than she would be in any each one, not on Catvary. The power to heal is in other condition, just because it is the law of her cach one who is sick, in body or mind, and not in this law reversed. It is a significant fact, that even pesus. Jesus, the pure, the true, the self-forgetting martyr of Calvary, sealed his principles with his gatherings from her husband, is now 'a keeper at home,' and condemus these conventions in her paper. blood; but all he said, did, and suffered, was necessary to the perfection of his own nature. He was saved, and by the process by which I must be saved; i. e. by fidelity to his own nature, just as we must be mania, and we would recommend a trial of it to all

It is said, this religion will do to live by, but not It is said, this religion will do to live by, but not to die by. I answer, the religion that will do to live arisen from time to time, while men of weak intelect and mean bodily strength are numerous enough its exit from the body. Our young friend that has left time, lived by this religion and died by it. She left time, lived by this religion and died by it. She knew not, spoke not of Jesus as a Savior; she Accordingly, the very laws of nature, which the thought not of his sufferings and death, nor of faith '/oman's Rights Convention profess to respect, as in him, in her last moments. She thought and spoke well as the Bible, whose authority they scout, settle of the outcast, the enslaved and despised among men. She dwelt in love to human kind. Peaceful body and mind, and the result of the union is harand calm was her soul in death, as all could witness who were around her; conscious of having sought to do what she could, to promote the redemption of man from slavery, and all crime. She dwelt in love and in God, and this was her heaven; this, her and in God, and this was her heaven; this, her crown of glory; the diadem of beauty to her soul. She had no death-bed confession nor repentance.—She said nothing of drives and going to Hermann and political subordination had been sales the impossibility of ever accomplishing what Mrs. Oakes Smith, in her speech on the first day of the Convention, avowed to be the object and sim of this movement, 'an entire subversion of the She said nothing of dying and going to Heaven. existing order of society, a dissolution of the whole Heaven was in her, and she took it with her. She existing social compact.' thought not and spoke not of being saved by the blood of Christ, nor of any other innocent victim; salvation was in her, as the result of conscious love to all, and innocence of purpose in her life. In her life, she was dear to all who knew her. Her death we cannot but deplore; for, instead of being a wise and more than the same to salve themselves to coarse jests and indecent language, like that of Rev. Mr. Hutch. They want to fill all other posts which men are ambitious to occupy—to be lawyers decrease, captains of vessels.

nequalled Moving.—On the 23d and 24th of Au-

From Bennett's New York Herald. THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION-

ical drugs and poisons; and between them both, they ruin both body and soul. The theology of the priest is no less poisonous to the soul, than is the Man is indeed diseased. How is he to be saved? their gender—mannish women like hens that crow some of boundless vanity and egotism, who believe that they are superior in intellectual ability to 'all sincere, but very mad-having the same vein as the your tree. Where is the power to heal that wound? of them, being, in point of fact, deeply imbued with the anti-slavery sentiment. Of the male sex

man, can never heal my physical diseases. So when tions, they but confirm the rule. Even of these, by violations of the laws of my soul, I injure that, Mis. Rose alone indicates much argumentative where is my soul's recuperation.' In the soul itself; in my soul, not in the soul of Jesus, nor of any other man. Jesus had in himself a power all-sufficient to recover his own soul from all injuries that might be inflicted on it; but this recuperative power could not possibly avail to save others. God has placed in While it contains a great deal of truth that is not each soul a life-giving, recuperative power, competent to save from all injuries; and that power is ever topics, it carefully avoids all close reasoning upon saying, 'Look unto me and be ye saved; for I am the true power and wisdom of God to salvation.'

There is one condition, and only one, on which of her political equality. Miss Lucy Stone and There is one condition, and only one, on which of her political equality. Miss Lucy Stone and this internal power can save; i. e. we must cease to others contended that there was no difference, do evil, and learn to do well. On no other condition the bare fact of gender. Mrs. Smith knows better, and accordingly she did not venture to commit herit as often as a partial cure is effected. Can the cure the three days at this Convention, and at all other at the same time ever be perfected? No more can the soul be healed, saved, while, by violations of the laws of his nature, long time to arouse it. Yet, there is an eternity be, fore us: and the recuperative power in the soul is as enduring as the soul; and it will work out for all so honored as she is in the United States. If the female sex was ever equal to the male, there would be some record left in history of the women changing places with the men in the work of legislation, and those other objects and pursuits that require superior force of body and mind. How did woman first become subject to man as she now is all over the world? By her nature—her sex—just as the does this happen? Because, after weary of unfruitfulness, she has at length got her rights who are afflicted.

mysterious providence of God, it was the result of human folly, ignorance, or wickedness. Her only language to us now is, 'Know the laws of life and health, and obey them, and Heaven is yours.'

HENRY C. WRIGHT. court! Or that Rev. Antoinette Brown was arrested in the middle of her sermon in the pulpit from the same cause, and presented a 'pledge' to her husband and the congregation; or, that Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, while attending a gentleman patient for a fit of the gout or fistula in ano, found it necessary to send for a doctor, there and then, and to be delivered of a man or woman child—perhaps twins. A similar event might happen on the floor of Congress—in a storm at sea—or in the raging tempest of battle, and then what is to become of the woman legisla-

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We are well aware that women of great vigor of

tor, the female captain of the ship, or the general of the army? The bare idea is ond measure.

folks complain that they find w to their pretensions than men. It is that they evince their hostility socialist and this country for a number of this. What a pass are we brought



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